هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1977 — Established 1887

29,501

WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable. ...4 (50-39). Thursday, variable. LONDON: ...ay, fair. Temp. 11-4 (52-39). Thursday, ...NNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, over... ...p. 11-6 (52-43). NEW YORK: Wednes... ... Temp. 8-3 (46-37).
...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Sh.
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	£L. 2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	45 P	Morocco	2.50 Dr
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	40 K
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17.50 Esc
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	27.50
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military	1.50
Israel	1 £ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D

Capt. Mark Phill... To Become a ...



Costly Damage

...nn Spying Case ...uns NATO Aides

By David Haworth

...SELS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—...officials are stunned by ...ns of the damage done ...Western alliance by three ...erman spies found 18 ... ago in Bonn's Defense ..., according to well-in... ...sources here.

... of the damage is ir... ...e during the foreseeable ...the sources said today. ...he information concern... ...O's front-line defenses," ...nce official said, referring ... than 1,000 secret NATO ...ast German documents, ...e to the spies.

... the arrest in June, 1976, ... Renate Lutze, her hus... ...othar-Erwin Lutze, and a ...uergen Wiegel, the West ... authorities have been ...ing NATO's headquarters ...ith assessments of the ...ctivities.

...ast in the series of assess... ...was delivered last week ... the meeting here of ... defense ministers. The ...eports confirmed the worst ...f NATO intelligence ex... ...the sources said.

... of the information that ...es passed to East Berlin ...mpromised by having access ... if they did not succeed ...ering it to their masters— ...ed permanent facilities in ... central sector—facilities ...nnot be moved or whose ... cannot be altered.

...roup also obtained specific ...out how West Germany and its allies would react if there were a military crisis with the Warsaw Pact. For geographic and strategic reasons, few of these plans can be changed.

Ex-Aides Interviewed

NATO security men are currently visiting each of the alliance capitals to interview officials who formerly worked in the alliance headquarters and who have since returned to their own governments service.

These are officials who were responsible for compiling memoranda and policy documents while temporarily on NATO's staff.

Security men are compiling dossiers on the basis of these interviews, in which the individuals concerned give their personal assessment of the damage caused to the alliance's defense program.

West German defense arrangements which could be altered have already been changed, but officials here have not yet been able to compile a full assessment of the spy scandal's implications for Bonn's allies—in particular for U.S. ground forces stationed in West Germany.

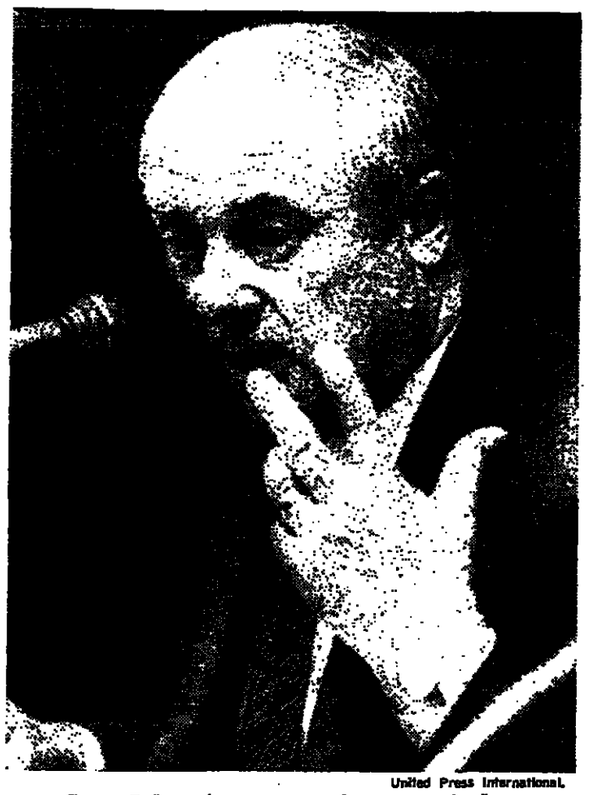
Leber Defends Role

BONN, Dec. 13 (AP).—Defense Minister Georg Leber today defended his role in West Germany's latest spy scandal and said that he has ordered an investigation into how a newspaper obtained a secret report on three East German spies found working in his ministry.

Mr. Leber claimed that whoever passed the report to the newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, was as guilty of treason as the spy ring, which allegedly had access to more than 1,000 secret NATO and West German documents.

"Both are treason to me," Mr. Leber said at a news conference.

The newspaper, one of West Germany's most respected dailies and an opponent of the left-liberal Bonn government, reported yesterday that the ring obtained top-secret information on West German and NATO war plans, assessments of Western and Soviet-bloc military strength (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International.
Georg Leber at a press conference yesterday.

Begin Reveals

Egypt and Israel Will Present Peace Treaty Drafts in Cairo

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that Egypt and Israel would each present their draft of a peace treaty when the formal Middle East peace negotiations open in Cairo tomorrow.

An agenda has been worked out for 10 days of negotiation on general aspects of peace and specific clauses that do not deal with the most sensitive issues of territory and the problem of Palestinian Arabs.

Then, Mr. Begin continued in an interview, there will be a recess for Christmas and the negotiations will be reconvened, probably at the level of foreign ministers, in Cairo or wherever else Egyptian President Anwar Sadat proposes. It has been agreed, the Prime Minister said, that territorial issues would be handled by the foreign ministers.

The Palestinian Arab problem, he said, emphasizing that Jews are also Palestinians and that the language used "is very important," is "on the agenda" but does not belong in a treaty. "We want to solve it," Mr. Begin said, "we shall have a proposal. My mind is active on it. I can't explain the plan now, but it won't be too long."

But he said that he knew, on the basis of "facts," that the Arabs are "not going to propose partition" of the West Bank territories from which they have demanded complete Israeli withdrawal.

Indirectly, the Prime Minister seemed to confirm reports that secret talks have been going on between Egypt and Israel since Mr. Sadat's spectacular visit to Jerusalem three weeks ago. In answer to a question, he said that it would be normal for "private talks, let's not call them secret" to go on during the formal conference, not necessarily in Egypt.

He said that based on his "knowledge of facts," he thought there were now "good chances" for peace and that he had "reason to be optimistic." Peace treaties should be signed "in a matter of months," he said. "I won't say how many months, but not years. We would like weeks, but there is Christmas and people want to adjourn on Dec. 23—they will start again in January."

Mr. Begin spoke in his small, informal office at the Knesset (parliament). He was elated, chatty, and unusually warm. Though he seemed to have a slight cold, he said: "Why shouldn't I be in a good mood? I feel well."

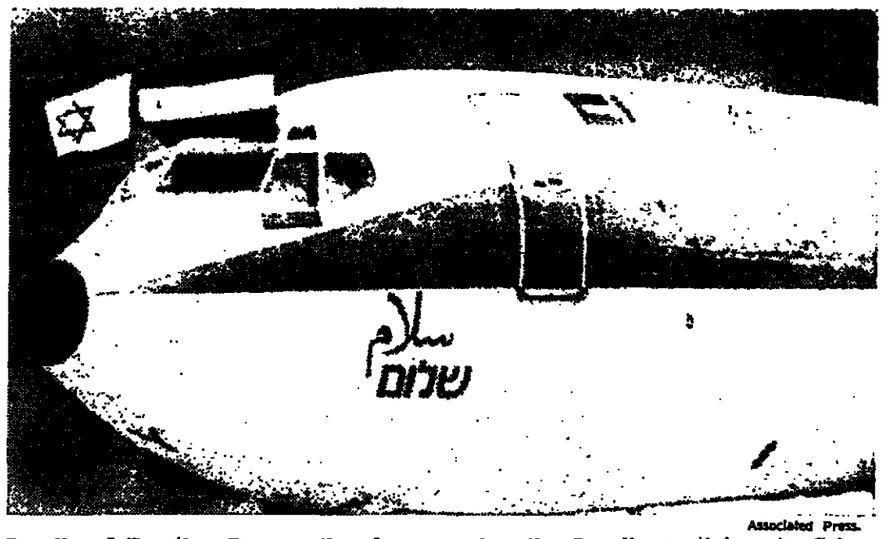
Recounting his talks with Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem, he said with an air of still finding it all hard to believe, "We struck up a friendship. We had very interesting, important talks. Of course, we talked about serious matters, but the time was very short."

He confirmed that both he and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan asked Mr. Sadat to stay on another day to continue the talks, but denied that there was any intention of trying to persuade the Egyptian leader to sign a separate peace treaty.

"It was entirely unconnected with any such idea," he said. "We want a comprehensive settlement, a general peace with all our neighbors. We never suggested a separate peace to Sadat, it never occurred to us."

The draft treaty that Israel has drawn up for submission to Egypt was worked out at the request of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Begin disclosed. "He asked me when he was here in August, in Dayan's garden in Tel Aviv [where the Israeli foreign minister gave a reception for Mr. Vance] to prepare a draft. He said that he was asking all the countries involved, so we did it in a few weeks and sent it to him."

Then, when Mr. Sadat came to visit, Mr. Begin said he told the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.
Israeli and Egyptian flags on the plane carrying the Israeli negotiators to Cairo.

Political Status, Economic Future at Issue

...K., Argentina Begin Talks in N.Y. on Falklands

...y R.W. Apple Jr.

...ON, Dec. 13.—Britain be...gh-level negotiations in ...k today that may lead ...ange in the status of the ...d Islands, one of the 15 ...ng colonial fragments of ...tish Empire.

...slands, which lie in the ...e about 300 miles off South ...a, have been held by Brit...e 1832 and 97 per cent of ...habitants are British sub... ...But Argentina has claimed ...klands, which it calls the ...s, since 1828. The British ...this year to discuss with ...na, at the ministerial ...e questions of sovereignty ...nomic development. The ...ks began in Rome in July.

...4,618 square miles of re...ind-swept land and only ...habitants—almost exclusi...British birth or descent—...ived. Like the mini-crises ...t years in Anguilla and ...h Honduras (now Belize) ...lands dispute sometimes ...raight out of Gilbert and ... But the issues to be ...l are as tangled and as ...gued as the ones in a nu...apons negotiation.

...ist cubs of the British ... the Economist called the ...remnants a few months ... almost all islands: St. ...in the South Atlantic, ...poleon died in exile, and ... in the Pacific, a two-...dle dot inhabited by 70 ...nts of the Bounty muti...ed a handful of others. ...g Kong, with its popula... 4.5 million, has global ...nce.

...ants of Naval Empire

...once fitted more or less ...r into the pattern of a ...dling empire based on ...wer," the Economist said ...emaining colonies, "but ...ey are more liabilities ...ategic assets. Most of ...ve very small popula...

...tions and economic resources; that is why they are not already independent."

The Falkland islanders know well that they could not survive as an independent state, especially with a hostile Argentina close by. What they want, as they regularly make clear in petitions to Parliament signed by almost every islander, is to remain a colony, no matter how anachronistic that seems to outsiders.

British governments used to pledge that they would never yield sovereignty against the wishes of the islanders and that no pressure would be put on the islanders to change their views.

But the islanders, who will not be present at the meeting in New York, are already under pressure. The only way to reach the Falklands is by plane from Argentina, which also controls and can easily obstruct the postal and telecommunications services. To travel to and from the islands, the islanders must have an Argentine "white card" or visa.

Strategic Position

Edward Scott, a spokesman for British organizations that want to hold on to the Falklands, argued that they retain considerable strategic importance because of their position in the trade routes passing around Cape Horn. He also asserted, in an interview last week, that Britain had a moral obligation to the islanders.

That viewpoint has a good deal of support in the House of Commons, ranging from Winston Churchill, a right-wing Tory, to Ian Mikardo, a left-wing Laborite.

But the island's economic potential is what truly excites those who want to keep the Falklands British. At the moment, the main product is wool. Sheep outnumber people in the islands by roughly 335 to one. Now, however, there is talk of harvesting krip, of which the Falklands has one of the world's largest supplies, and fishing for krill, a shrimp-like Antarctic animal which is considered one of the world's great underexploited food resources.

There is also talk of oil. A U.S. Geological Survey bulletin in 1975 suggested that there was nine times as much oil off the Falklands as there was under the North Sea. Other experts think there is too little known about the area to make an intelligent estimate. A seismic survey is being carried out.

Only the stable political situation that the British government can insure, say the islanders' supporters, will attract the foreign investment needed to exploit the economic opportunities. The government, on the other (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Gemini.

More Than 300 Held in Italy As Riots and Arson Continue

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Extremists kept up their campaign of violence early today, trying to set fire to political offices and business premises after a night of rioting in which over 300 people were arrested.

The extremists tried to burn down the offices of the Christian Democrats and Communists, the premises of a West German firm and the home of a neo-Fascist sympathizer.

Last night, thousands of leftist students, angered by a ban on an anti-Fascist rally, rioted in Rome. They hurled gasoline bombs at shops and bars, and hijacked cars and buses for use as barricades against police riot squads.

They also sabotaged the traffic light system, causing major jams throughout the city. Over 300 arrests were made.

Firearms Defended

In the Chamber of Deputies, a government spokesman reacted to the current wave of violence by defending the right of police to use firearms as a last resort.

Nicola Lettieri, an under secretary at the Interior Ministry, said police were "forced more and more often to face risks and dangers of every kind through the insane use of arms."

He said that 40 policemen had been killed so far this year and 3,121 injured.

The attacks on West Germans are linked to the escape from Italy in August of the Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler and the deaths of Baader-Meinhof gang members in West German jails.

Other extremists broke into an office of the ruling Christian Democratic party, threw fuel on the floor and tried to start a fire but caused only minor damage.

Attackers also broke into the home of Aulo Lagana, 51, a sympathizer of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

In Turin, extremists apparently from a rightist group broke into a Communist party office and tried to set it ablaze. But caused little damage.

Cairo Talks Begin Today

Israelis Meet Egyptians on Agenda

By H. D. S. Greenway and Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (WP).—Leaders of the Israeli delegation to the Cairo conference, who arrived from Tel Aviv this morning, met tonight with their Egyptian counterparts to talk over the format of the historic conference that officially opens here tomorrow.

Eliahu Ben Elissar and Meir Rosenne of Israel met with Esmat Abdel Mignid and Osama El-Baz of Egypt in a room at the Mena House Hotel, at the base of the pyramids, where the conference is to be held. They talked mainly about the agenda, sources said.

After talking with the Egyptians for 90 minutes half the Israelis then met again with the Egyptians. An Israeli spokesman said that there was a matter of procedure involving the conference that the two sides were trying to resolve.

[According to Reuters, the problem concerned whether the name of one of the absent Arab parties at the talks should be listed at the conference table as "Palestine" or the "Palestine Liberation Organization."]

It was no surprise that there were procedural problems.

Although both sides realize that the initiative of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has brought about a major breakthrough in the politics of the Middle East, seldom has an international conference of such potential importance opened with less preparation and both sides are operating in what senior Israeli officials have called "a thick fog." Neither side really knows what to expect from the talks.

Egyptian Position

The Egyptian view is that a peace settlement can be based only on the principles outlined by Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem—total Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians and a mutually agreed upon definition of security. But, the Egyptians say, there is a great deal of flexibility as to how these aims are to be achieved.

The Israeli view is that a peace settlement can be based only on a real peace that would bind Israel and its neighbors with all the trappings of normal relations and that neither total withdrawal nor a Palestinian state on the West Bank is acceptable. But, like the Egyptians, they say that they are prepared to be very flexible within that basic framework.

A partial withdrawal on the West Bank is no longer excluded and Israelis are talking in terms of a "functional" solution whereby Israel could maintain security arrangements while compromising on sovereignty.

But no one here knows if any of the positions prepared by both sides will be acceptable to the other. The Egyptians say that they will first listen to Israel's response to the positions that Mr. Sadat outlined in Jerusalem while the Israelis say they will listen to what issues there is room to compromise on and to which positions the Egyptians cannot compromise.

It is likely that the Israelis will try to concentrate on the issue of the nature of peace while the Egyptians will try to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Assad Sees Vance, Affirms Talks Opposition

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAMASCUS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—President Hafez al-Assad told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today that Syria remained unswerving in its opposition to the Cairo meeting and continued to regard Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's initiative as a setback to the chances for an overall Middle East peace settlement.

U.S. officials said that in the four hours spent by Mr. Vance with Mr. Assad and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, Mr. Vance emphasized the opposite view—that the United States saw the Cairo meeting as a forum that could open the way to a comprehensive accord and that therefore it should be supported even though only Israel and Egypt of the regional nations will participate.

The differing U.S. and Syrian perceptions were expected since Syria has been outspoken in its criticism of Mr. Sadat's diplomatic moves, made without any advance consultation with other Arab leaders.

Mr. Vance, nearing the end of his Middle East mission on behalf of the Cairo meeting, still hopes that Syria, despite its opposition to the Cairo conference, will remain interested in a negotiated settlement and join the negotiations at a later stage, perhaps if enough progress is made by Egypt and Israel to warrant reconvening the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Assad were described by U.S. officials later as restrained in their comments.

Mr. Assad decided not to hold a press conference afterward and the Syrian government's official statement was limited to announcing that it took place.

Syria's principal concern has been that the Cairo conference was called by Mr. Sadat as a cover to negotiate a separate peace agreement with Israel, leaving Syria and Jordan without an accord and the Palestinian question unresolved. The Egyptians, Israelis and Americans have denied this is the intention, and Mr. Vance, upon arriving at Damascus airport this afternoon from Beirut, said:

"The United States is firmly committed to a just, a durable and a comprehensive settlement.

"The President has asked me to reaffirm to President Assad our commitment to this goal and to discuss with him how we can work together to achieve this objective.

"Our relationship to Syria is of great importance to the United States and we hope to work together to the common objective we have in finding a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East," he said.

After the session with Mr. Assad, Mr. Vance said, "We explained to each other our respective points of view on various issues and President Assad was kind enough to say he'd be glad to discuss with us any subject that we wanted at any time in the future and we'll stay in touch with each other."

Opposition Growing in U.S. to Converting to Metric System

Everyone but Public Wants Switch, Officials Find

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—George Washington suggested it in 1790. Gerald Ford gave it the official presidential seal of approval two years ago. Ford automobiles are measured by it. And the Treasury Department even allowed it to replace the venerable fifth of whisky.

Everybody, it seems, wants the metric system adopted in the United States except the public.

After an initial flurry of "think metric" publicity, marked by the signing by President Ford of the 1975 Metric Conversion Act, there has been some hasty rethinking on the part of government officials who once predicted an easy shift from the system of pounds, feet and gallons into grams, meters and liters.

"It's slow all right," concedes Jeffrey Odom, metric coordinator for the Bureau of Standards, which is charged with overseeing the conversion. "When people are comfortable with something they aren't about to rush and switch things around." That could be an understatement.

Alaska Opposition

When the Federal Highway Administration last year called for comments on its plan to spend about $100 million converting Alaska's highway signs to metric, 5,000 letters poured in. About 2 per cent favored the idea and the rest did not. The agency shelved its conversion plan in June.

"We got the message," said James Crowley, the federal highway official who was to be in charge of the program.

There was a similar reaction when the Department of Agriculture decided to seek public opinion on its plan to label all fish and poultry products in metrics. Officials were surprised at the negative reaction in the 2,000 letters that were received. The conversion plan was dropped for now.

The National Weather Service also held up its plan to convert from the Fahrenheit system of temperature measurement to the Celsius scale after opposition from letter writers. The service will re-evaluate the decision to go metric next year, spokesmen said.

Unorganized Opposition

Opponents of metric conversion are seldom organized, according to federal officials. But the heaviest opposition seems to be in the Midwest, the Southwest and the Northeast.

The number of those who oppose conversion appears to be growing. A Gallup poll last month indicated that there was nearly 2-to-1 opposition to conversion compared to a poll four years ago that showed most persons who knew about the metric system favored it.

"It's kind of funny," said Mr. Odom. "Before the Metric Conversion Act was passed we used to get most of our letters from people who were all for the idea. Now most of the letters we get are against it."

Some writers, he said, complained of the system as further federal intrusion into private lives. Others demanded a national referendum. Some called it a "Communist plot."

Under the federal law signed by Mr. Ford conversion is voluntary. Originally federal officials had proposed a 10-year conversion timetable. But the plan was dropped after some critics claimed it could cost up to $40 billion.

Despite the slow progress of conversion and the federal pullbacks, officials claim they are making headway. At last count, 32 state school systems have pledged to shift to the system eventually and the American National Metric Council, a trade group backing the idea, estimated as much as one-third of heavy industry is converting.

"We're not really surprised that opposition is springing up," Mr. Odom said. "It's hard to convince the man in the street of any immediate benefit from this for him. But we're far enough along now so that I don't see any chance that we'll go back to the old way."

U.S. Bars Planes To South Africa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The State Department today confirmed the denial of export licenses for the sale of about half a dozen commercial U.S. airplanes to South Africa.

The action, said spokesman John Trattner, is "obviously the result of our decision, in the wake of events in South Africa, not to permit the further export to South Africa of any items of hardware that could be used" for military or police purposes.

The exports were to have been made by the Cessna Aircraft Co. and included at least one executive-type jet.

...ACE YOUR CLASSIFIE...
...ENTER YOUR SUBSCR...
...at our office nearest...

...ntz by Eter...
...the discer...

Royal ...N Officials ...KON...ce Flying in ...ourist Class

...ED NATIONS, N.Y., (Reuters).—The United ...and the Soviet Union ...ay backed a proposal ...h UN expenditures by ... annually by drastically ...g first-class air travel. ...olution on the question ...mised by tomorrow and ...neral Assembly's bud... ...committee agreed to ...consideration on the ...until then.

...tary-General Kurt ...eim opposes the cut... ...which would, with few ...ons, limit first-class ... to himself and senior ...ment representatives ...g on UN business.

...ERNA

Despite 'Serious Problems'

U.S. Negotiator Voices Hope On 3 Arms Pacts With Russia

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Paul Warnke, President Carter's chief arms negotiator, said today that he was "quite hopeful we can reach effective treaties" with the Soviet Union on a further limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions, and on a stabilization of military forces in the Indian Ocean.

But the U.S. official warned at a press conference that despite the progress made in the three sets of negotiations, there remained "very serious problems."

Ralph Earle, Mr. Warnke's deputy at the negotiations on the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Talks pact, said in response to a question that agreement by early next spring was a "reasonable but by no means certain" expectation.

The current round of SALT-2 talks here are to be adjourned Friday until Jan. 9.

'Major Breakthrough'

Mr. Warnke said that the negotiations that resumed here on Dec. 5 with the Soviet Union and Britain on a pact to outlaw all nuclear testing had made faster progress than he had anticipated.

He attributed this to the "very major breakthrough" that resulted when Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced last month that Moscow would accept a moratorium on the use of nuclear blasts for such peaceful projects as the digging of harbors and canals.

Moscow's earlier insistence on exemption nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes from a ban on nuclear testing was one of the principal obstacles to an accord. Washington contends that information of military value is gained from any explosion of a nuclear device.

The question of arrangements for verifying that a pledge to cease all nuclear testing is respected is a major issue now under negotiation, Mr. Warnke said. But he expressed the belief that "we will be able to work out a verification regime which will give a high degree of confidence."

The proposed test-ban treaty would extend to underground blasts the 1963 Moscow pact that outlawed nuclear explosions above the ground, under water and in the atmosphere.

Mr. Warnke said that the meeting in Washington last September of President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had resulted in an "acceleration of the process of reconciling the conflicting views" at the strategic arms negotiations.

A follow-up to the SALT accord on the limitation of defensive nuclear weapons systems concluded in Moscow in 1972, the projected SALT-2 pact would place curbs on offensive strategic arms.

"There is no question in my mind," Mr. Warnke said, "that we will have not only quantitative controls of a tighter nature but also for the first time qualitative controls."

Gen. Zia to Visit China

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Pakistan's military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq arrives in Peking tomorrow at the invitation of the Chinese government.



Associated Press.

PAID ESCORT—This squad of geese has just walked a woman to her bus in Amsterdam and, seeing that her bread has run out, turns to seek another source.

'An Emotional Roller Coaster'

Sadat's Trip Stirred Egyptian Jews in U.S.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—When Israeli negotiators begin to talk peace in Egypt tomorrow, another wave of excitement, hope and nostalgia will sweep through a small group of people in the United States who have a stake on both sides of the dispute—Egyptian Jews.

"Let me tell you, it's been like an emotional roller coaster around here over the last few weeks," said 57-year-old Charles Manopla, a seller of children's garments who left Egypt in 1949.

He lives in a tightly knit community of 5,000 Egyptian-born Jews in the Flatbush area of Brooklyn.

"When Sadat shook hands with Begin the other day, I felt my heart was bursting—it was like one part of me was being reconciled with another part of me," said Eli Haber, 60, speaking in the colloquial Arabic of Alexandria, his native city.

In the Lobby

A dozen men in their late 50s, all conversing in Arabic and all from Egypt, were with Mr. Haber in the lobby of the Shaare Zion Synagogue in Brooklyn after Saturday services last week.

"We are rooting for him," Mr. Manopla said of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. "He is a good man, a decent and sincere man. May God guide his steps." They all nodded in agreement.

Following his visit to Israel and his peace moves, the Egyptian leader has become something of a hero here and in other tiny communities of Egyptian Jews across the United States. The Brooklyn group makes up the bulk of what Rabbi Mitchell Serels, associate director of Sephardic Studies Programs at Yeshiva University, said are an estimated 3,000 to 9,000 Jews who settled in this country from Egypt since 1948, the year Israel was established.

"Everyone was pretty excited that day," said Rabbi Abraham Hecht of the Shaare Zion Synagogue, referring to Nov. 19, when an advance team of Egyptians arrived in Israel to prepare for the visit by Mr. Sadat. "We had 700 people in here."

'Genuine, Sincere'

"I said a few words," Rabbi Hecht said. "My theme was that this move by Sadat was a very genuine and sincere effort for peace by Egypt. They were very moved, you know. These people have a great affinity for the country," he said of the Egyptians among his mostly Syrian congregation.

Conversing over a cup of coffee in his office in midtown Manhattan, Mr. Haber explained the "emotional dilemma" that he and many other Egyptian Jews said they had experienced for years.

"Egypt is my country and I love it dearly," he said. "I am proud to be from its soil, you must understand, and I only left because I had to." Mr. Haber said he was born in Cairo and lived in Alexandria until he was 49. "But we also have relatives and brothers in Israel," he continued. "Believe me, it has been very painful living with all these wars, seeing people die on both sides all these years. Sadat's visit brings hope that it may all be over soon."

Mr. Haber, his wife, brother and their families left Egypt in 1966. Their departure—and that of thousands of other Egyptian Jews—signaled the end of what used to be a very lively Jewish presence in Egypt.

Dwindling Numbers

According to the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society—an agency that helps Jews in many countries—Egypt had a Jewish minority of 120,000 persons in 1948, when the first Arab-Israeli war broke out. By 1956, when the second round of hostilities began, the Jewish population of Egypt was down to 60,000. Shortly after the 1967 six-day war, only 2,000 were left. Now, the society estimated, there are about 500 Jews in Cairo and Alexandria, most of them elderly and retired.

To many Egyptian Jews in this country, the anguish that they associated with their departure from Egypt in that period are gone. Instead, they said, the Sadat visit has brought back nostalgia and memories of Egypt.

"We had a very rough time," said Beckie Bissaoui, 51, a dressmaker in Oak Park, Mich. "My husband was jailed during the 1967 war. We left Egypt in a hurry the day he was released, on July 7, 1967. But Egypt is my country and I love it. Even during my ordeal, our friends remained loyal and they came to help. The people have good hearts. I bear no grudges." Other Egyptian Jews who were forced to leave Egypt also said they felt no rancor now.

Mr. Haber said he would like to open a business outlet in Egypt.

"Money is not everything," he said. "I make 10 times more money than I used to make in Egypt. But I tell you, I miss the way of life, I miss the kindness of the people and the informality of doing business, most of the time with a handshake or a word."

Egyptians Show Fascination, Warmth

Being a Jew in Cairo: Red Carpet

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (NYT).—You do not have to be Jewish to enjoy Cairo, but an Israeli passport these days can give you a distinct advantage.

The adamant ban on travelers from Israel has been quietly dropped in the aftermath of President Anwar Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem less than a month ago. The Egyptians have particularly gone all out to accommodate Israeli journalists in town for the preparatory peace conference. Aside from the warm welcome, early arrivals have even been provided with cars, hotel rooms and burly Egyptian bodyguards.

The motive is partly to reciprocate for the red-carpet treatment that Israel gave visiting Egyptians during President Sadat's trip. But the response also reflects fascination with a long-time enemy and rising expectations that the arriving Israelis may by harbingers of an eventual peace settlement.

"We had our doubts before we landed in Cairo" said Ehud Yaari, a prominent Israeli television journalist. "But when they saw the Israeli passports they just applauded and offered us coffee."

Early Arrival

Mr. Yaari, a reporter with the Israeli Broadcasting Authority got the jump on his rival by appearing in Cairo with a producer colleague 10 days ago, prompting some charges back home that he was consorting with the enemy. But for the last week Mr. Yaari has been broadcasting live to Israeli by satellite, using Egyptian film crews, Egyptian editors and local broadcasting facilities.

The only reluctance he encountered, he said, was prompted by fear of catching the dose of flu that he brought in with him.

Until yesterday, Mr. Yaari was accompanied everywhere by a lieutenant colonel from the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, a precaution extended to other Israeli-passport holders who arrived before the conference. David Rubinger, an Israeli photographer working for Time magazine, said that his bodyguard explained that "it's not because we don't trust you, but because we want to protect you from any crazy Palestinians."

In fact, according to local sources, Egyptian security officials had earlier rounded up several hundred resident Palestinians and Iraqis, interrogated them thoroughly and released them with warnings to be on their best behavior.

Guests of Government

The bodyguards were withdrawn once the Israeli reporters moved into the tightly guarded complex of the Mena House Hotel, where the Egyptian government is paying for [illegible] rooms. Several Israelis [illegible] permitted to missing their [illegible] escorts, who sliced [illegible] the normally listless Egyptian bureaucracy by flashing [illegible] police credentials.

At least 60 journalists have reportedly arrived with Israeli passports, while others have come in from Israel on other passports.

They all remain a novelty to the Egyptians.

"At the airport, they looked at me as if I was a panda," said Amnon Kapeliuk, who arrived on Saturday. "But with my Israeli passport, the welcome was so warm that I felt like I was a VIP."

Mr. Kapeliuk said that "the Israeli passport opens every door and I don't exaggerate. When I make a telephone call, I tell them that I am an Israeli journalist and they do their best."

He has already been invited out to dinner four times by Egyptians he has met. When he stopped at a Cairo café, he said, the proprietor initially refused to let him pay the bill.

"It's unbelievable. I see reality, a very deep, deep search for peace," the journalist remarked.

Rabbis Issue Strike Threat

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—A group of Israeli rabbis today threatened to strike unless their inflation-ravaged salaries are increased by 14 per cent.

The rabbis, who work in the southern section of Tel Aviv, said they would walk off the job next week unless their demands were met.

Israel's inflation rate was 38 per cent last year and is expected to reach 40 per cent this year.

Brandt Plans Kremlin Talks

BONN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said this week that he would tell Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union cannot remain outside the dialogue between the northern industrial nations and the developing areas of the south.

Mr. Brandt has scheduled a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow Friday, when he will stop in Moscow on the way to a meeting of the Socialist International in Tokyo.

"It is in their own interest that the Communist-ruled states should remain outside north-south economic cooperation," Mr. Brandt said at a news conference. He spoke at the end of the first three-day meeting of the International Commission on International Development Issues, which he formed at the request of the World Bank's president, Robert McNamara.

11 Killed in Turkey

DENIZLI, Turkey, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and six injured when the bus in which they were traveling was hit by a freight train at a crossing near this western Turkish town last night.

Israelis Meet Egyptians on Cairo Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

concentrate on Israeli withdrawals and Palestinian rights.

Both sides generally concede, however, that the present phase of the talks are likely to be confined to exploratory probes and that if real substance is going to come out of Cairo the negotiations will have to be held at a higher level—perhaps soon after the New Year.

It is the Israeli view that if anything is to be achieved it will have to be done through secret diplomacy far away from the public eye.

The Israelis would like nothing better than to conclude a separate peace with Egypt, but they realize that Mr. Sadat does not want to conclude a separate peace, at least not at this stage. So both sides are working on the theory of a comprehensive peace even though no other Arab state will join the Cairo talks.

Jordanian Position

However, there is still hope being expressed here that the Jordanians can yet be persuaded to join the talks at some future date.

There is a certain amount of apprehension on both sides. The Egyptians feel that Mr. Sadat has gone out on a limb in his overture to Israel and that it is now very much Israel's responsibility to respond and to respond favorably.

The Israelis on the other hand are apprehensive that, despite Mr. Sadat's acceptance of Israel as a legitimate neighbor in the Middle East, they must be very careful about what they give up. "The Prime Minister cannot prepare the beginning of the end of the state of Israel," a senior Israeli official said recently, "and leaders are only mortal men. Mr. Sadat might not exploit our withdrawal, but suppose the Israelis were faced one day by another Nasser?"

The Israelis are also very conscious of the fact that Mr. Sadat is a master of surprise and manipulation and that they are playing on his home field, where he can control the play.

Cynics say that the Israeli delegation, at this stage, can do little more than hold the telephone line open for Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. But despite the difficulties and deep disagreements on matters of substance, there is a new flexibility being expressed by both sides and a sense that what may be an irreversible process is about to begin.

Status of Jerusalem

RIYADH, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Crown Prince Fadh declared Sunday night that the restoration of Jerusalem to its pre-1967 status was one of the main objectives of the Arab world.

The declaration, which was reported repeatedly by the Riyadh radio, indicated that Saudi Arabia, whose oil wealth gives it vast influence over Egypt and other Arab countries, was opposed to any compromise with Israel over Jerusalem in the current round of Middle East peace talks.

Hussein to Visit Riyadh

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit Saudi Arabia on Saturday for talks with King Khaled, the Riyadh radio reported today.

Bonn Spying Case Stuns NATO Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

and details on new weapons and equipment.

Navy Capt. Kurt Fischer, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the newspaper account was "essentially correct."

Denies Major Changes

However, Mr. Leber said today that the discovery of the spy ring had not forced NATO to make any major changes in its military planning.

The three accused spies were arrested on June 1, 1976, and are to go on trial next month in Duesseldorf.

The scope of their alleged activities was not made public until yesterday's newspaper report.

Mr. Leber said that Mrs. Luise's supervisor, Herbert Laabs, has been suspended pending departmental disciplinary action. The minister described the attractive, 36-year-old former secretary as the "key figure" in the spy ring. She came West in 1959 as a refugee from East Germany, got a waitress's job at parliament in 1965 and was employed at the ministry two years later.

Kurt Rebmann, chief federal prosecutor, said in a television interview today that the affair may prove to be the largest spy scandal in West German history. He said the ring did more damage than Guenther Guillaume, an East German spy in the Bonn chancellery whose discovery three years ago led to Willy Brandt's resignation as chancellor.

Mr. Leber said he believes that the newspaper account was based on a secret report by his ministry to the chief federal prosecutor's office, a report assessing the damage done to national security by the ring.

He said the newspaper could not be prosecuted for printing the information but the person who passed it on is punishable. "He is in my service, so I ordered military counterintelligence to start investigations against an unknown person who sent confidential papers to the Frankfurter Allgemeine without authorization."

Karl Feldmayer, who wrote the newspaper article, interrupted, telling Mr. Leber: "Your speculations are incorrect."

Mr. Leber, describing the case as a "difficult and grave matter," rejected charges raised by the opposition Christian Democratic Union that he had been negligent in pursuing the affair. But he refused to rule out negligence by subordinates, including Mr. Laabs.

The minister said military intelligence agents had given full cooperation to civilian investigators, and he added that his ministry had kept NATO allies and the Bonn parliament's Defense Committee informed on the case.

NATO was informed immediately, and it immediately took the "necessary steps" to revise compromised plans and regulations, he said.

Mr. Leber also said that Mrs. Luise had been hired and cleared for access to top-secret material in April, 1967, when the Christian Democrats ran the government.

The minister declared that he would not resign because of the scandal, calling it an "exceptionally happy circumstance" that a spy ring was uncovered under his administration.

U.S. Still Assessing It

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The United States has not shut off the flow of military information to its NATO allies because of the new West German spy scandal, the Pentagon said yesterday.

Spokesman Tom Ross said the flow of U.S. information to NATO allies had not been halted because the Pentagon was not yet sure what U.S. military secrets had been lost.

"That assessment is still going on," he added.

Argentina and Britain Begin Talks Over Falkland Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

hand, apparently believes that best hope lies in a wide-ranging agreement between Britain and Argentina for joint economic development and gradual political transition.

So when Ted Rowlands, minister of state in the Foreign Office, sits down opposite Capt. Oscar Allara, the Argentine deputy foreign minister, for three days of negotiations, the questions of sovereignty and development will be interwined. The British want economic cooperation first—and are ready to supply North Sea expertise to help exploit any oil deposits—with political change later, while Argentina puts things in the reverse order.

Whatever the outcome of the talks, Mr. Rowlands will fly to Buenos Aires to talk to Island leaders. Any agreement that they rejected would not even be submitted to the House of Commons for approval, the Foreign Office says, but the islanders would be under enormous pressure to go along with any deal placed before them.

Mr. Rowlands would be prepared to tell them, Whitehall sources said, that the only alternative is a declining population, economic stagnation and complete vulnerability to attack by Argentina, which Britain could do little about from 7,000 miles away.

Luxembourg to Let PLO Open an Office

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Luxembourg has become the third member of the European Economic Community to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to open a liaison office, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said yesterday.

The agency said, "The government of Luxembourg has given its official approval to the opening of a PLO information and liaison office in Luxembourg." The announcement was made in a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce on Nov. 30 to the PLO representative in Brussels, the agency said.

Peace Drafts Set for Cairo

(Continued from Page

Egyptian leader about the Israeli draft. "I gave it to him in the car going to Lydda, in a dossier. It is a fine document," the Prime Minister said, using the old Arab name for Israeli's international Ben-Gurion Airport. The town has been renamed Lod.

But Mr. Begin said that he did not learn that Egypt had already prepared its own draft treaty until Mr. Vance came here again and spoke with him on Sunday. He has not been informed, he said, whether any other of the Arab countries bordering Israel has also prepared a treaty.

The agenda for the first stage of the Cairo talks, he said, will be to compare the Egyptian and Israeli drafts and to "discuss the principles."

"We should be able to agree on lots of chapters, lots of sections," he said, pointing out that the Israeli draft deals with ending the state of war, diplomatic relations, tourism, navigation in international waterways and similar issues.

When the foreign ministers meet, he said, Israel will produce a map for discussion of the territorial question and "it will become an annex to the treaty."

The treaty with Egypt is the "model" for similar treaties with Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, Israel's other neighbors, he said, "of course with appropriate changes." But he said it could serve as "the basis" for negotiations with the others.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



Superb Scotch Whisky

© – George Ballantine & Son Limited – 1977

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR®
Est. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS.
Just tell the taxi driver
"sank roo doe noo"
or
Folkenturm Str. 9, Munich.

The harder your day, the harder we try.

We rent cars in more countries and serve more airports around the world than anyone else.

And we understand the problems of travelling – the waiting around at airports, the crowds, the delays.

That's why, when you rent a car from Avis, you get more than just a car and competitive prices. You get friendly, helpful people.

AVIS



هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

BERLIN SCENE—East German soldiers stand guard as workers erect a new fence dividing East and West Berlin. The cross in the foreground honors an East German killed while trying to escape a few years ago.

NASA Cutback, Pentagon Buildup

House Panel Plans a Probe Of Carter Priorities in Space

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). —The House will next month conduct the first broad congressional inquiry into the scope and direction of President Carter's space program, Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, said yesterday.

He said his panel will conduct hearings to look into civilian and military space activities, including the anti-satellite weaponry that the Pentagon is developing in the belief that the Russians may be ahead in this kind of program.

The civilian space program—run by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—has been shrinking since the Apollo project's manned landings on the moon, while the military's space program has been growing.

"We keep hearing by the grapevine," Rep. Teague said, that the Carter administration has ordered the civilian space program to retrench to save money. He said he wants to examine the administration's plan to see if this is true.

NASA administrator Robert Frosch and Maj. Gen. Thomas Stafford, the former astronaut who commands the flight test center at Edwards Air Force Base in California, will be called toward the end of the hearings to testify on the civilian and military space programs, Rep. Teague said.

The committee chairman said the hearings would start in January but no date has been set.

NASA leaders, worried about the agency's diminishing appropriations, last year commissioned the New York public relations firm of Burson-Marsteller to study why NASA was losing supporters in and out of the government.

The firm reported that the civilian space agency had failed to produce "any coherent image" of its work. "The picture of NASA that is in focus is big budget, big spectaculars and, bottom line, 100 pounds of moon rocks," the report said.

Former NASA administrator James Webb, who ran the agency in its heyday—the era of the Apollo program—was asked in an interview what might rejuvenate the agency's program.

Emphasizing that he was not passing judgment on his successors, Mr. Webb said he felt the big opportunity was "for us do the work of the world" with space technology.

U.S. satellites could help the world manage its food and water programs and could discover mineral and other resources, Mr. Webb said, under an international program that would attract other nations as long as they could see the direct benefits to themselves.

Soviet Weapon

Pentagon leaders have been warning in recent months they must step up military space preparations, partly to protect the satellites used for communicating and navigating. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, for example, said on Oct. 4 that he found it "troublesome" that the Russians had apparently perfected a space weapon that could destroy "some" U.S. satellites.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in their military-posture statement for fiscal 1978, warned that "the heretofore accepted sanctuary of space may be jeopardized." Discussing the Russians, the JCS said: "In terms of space weapon capability they are ahead and are likely to continue in the lead for the next several years."

NASA's budget for space activities alone, as distinguished from other work such as airplane research, fell from $5.17 billion in fiscal year. The Pentagon's space budget rose from $489.5 million in fiscal 1959 to $2.77 billion for the current fiscal year.

Alaska Designing Future Capital For Boats, Skis—but Not Autos

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A new state capital, to be built in the wilderness near Deception Creek, will be designed for buses, boats, snowmobiles and skiers—but not automobiles—under the city plan chosen by the Alaska Planning Commission last weekend.

The city will be built in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley 70 miles north of Anchorage, carrying out a 1974 initiative. Juneau, the present capital, is 600 miles from Anchorage and is accessible only by air or water.

The commission selected the design of Bull, Field, Volkmann and Stockwell of San Francisco, which proposed to have legislators go to work by boat across lakes that will be developed from a bog. The lakes would provide a foreground for Mount McKinley and Mount Bullion, both visible from the site. The buildings should reflect Alaskan style, which a commission member described as "contemporary log cabin."

At the city center, the architects proposed a commons building with access to the seat of government, shops and a park. Varied kinds of cover for pedestrians, from interconnecting buildings to arcades, would encourage the expected 30,000 residents to leave their cars at home even in winter. Residential neighborhoods would be small, each centered on a school, with a variety of housing and play areas. All houses would be within a half-mile of Deception Creek, which runs just north of the town center. The slopes on the north side of the creek would remain a wilderness area.

No one knows how much the project will cost, or how it will be paid for. The commission is to present an initial financing plan to the Alaska Legislature by Feb. 1.

U.S. Congress Speeds Social Security Bill

Attempts to Pass It Before the Holidays

By Richard L. Lyons and Robert Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). —Congress hopes to break a deadlock and pass the Social Security bill Thursday and then quit for the year, leaving final action on energy for next year.

House and Senate conferees reached agreement Friday on a payroll-tax increase that would raise $227 billion over the next decade to shore up the Social Security trust funds. But they broke up in disagreement over a Senate amendment for a $250 annual college-tuition tax credit.

There was a growing feeling the Social Security bill would be passed before Congress goes home for the holidays, but time is believed too short to pass President Carter's omnibus energy bill this year. The best conferees can do is work out an agreement on natural gas and energy taxes, and time is running out even on that hope.

Congress plans to adjourn sometime before Christmas until Jan. 19.

Energy Bill

Mr. Carter's energy bill is blocked in conference principally on the issues of natural gas pricing and a tax on domestic crude oil. The House sided with Mr. Carter on both, while the Senate opposed him on both.

The energy conference met for the sixth day yesterday on the gas issue without making any progress. The Senate conferees are split 9 to 8 on the issue and have been unable to agree on a compromise to offer the House.

The Senate also has before it a supplemental appropriation bill that could lead to another clash with the House over money to complete production of models of the B-1 bomber, which Mr. Carter has decided to scrap.

The Senate voted to rescind previously approved research and development money, but the House insisted on spending it. If the Senate sticks to its position, the House is expected to leave that issue until next year also.

the DIAMOND for you

Now you have the opportunity to buy quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use at first source prices from the leading diamond company servicing satisfied clients throughout the world.
Contact us for full information or visit us.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
HEAD OFFICE : DIAMOND BOURSE 51 HOVENIERSSTRAAT 2000 ANTWERP - BELGIUM
Tel. (031) 31 93 65
Telex 35195 INDISA B.

LONDON SHOWROOM : THE SAVOY HOTEL THE STRAND LONDON WC2R 0BP
Tel. (01) 836 4343

ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

48% of N.Y. Welfare Seekers Barred Under New System

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Nearly half of all new applicants for welfare in New York City are being turned down—48 per cent since July 1, compared with 25 to 35 per cent before new, tighter controls were imposed in mid-1976—and complaints of harassment and delays are being raised by client representatives.

After years of efforts to purge welfare rolls of ineligibles, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has begun a nationwide study to see if people are being kept off unfairly. Louis Katz, HEW's regional chief of quality assurance, said this "negative case action review" was making a detailed investigation of 875 rejections and closings in New York State for the last half of this year.

At a Catholic church in Brooklyn's Brownsville section, the Rev. John Powis said he was "outraged" by unjust closings for asserted failure to comply with mail questionnaires on eligibility or to provide school documents on child attendance.

Such closings, he said, put families off the rolls for four to eight weeks before they can get themselves reinstated. His church is spending $420 a week for food on cases "we are absolutely sure are desperate," he said.

The tightened controls, according to Herbert Rosenzweig, the city's deputy human resources administrator for income maintenance, resulted in the rejection of 77,000 applicants, the removing of 67,000 ineligibles and reductions in 12,500 cases' budgets in the year ended June 30. For the current fiscal year, he forecast 95,500 rejections and 80,600 removals.

Savings Report

"Containment" programs, he said, kept overall costs down by $92.4 million in the 1977 fiscal year and, with new programs, such programs should save $173.6 million for the year that began July 1.

Rejections accelerated sharply after new state-ordered procedures to investigate purported absences of fathers took effect last Feb. 23, according to a Human Resources Administration report.

From 42 per cent in February, the rejection percentage went to 44 in March, 46 in April, 45 in May, 47 in June, 48 in July, 48 in August, 50 in September and 48 in October. But, the report also said, "25 per cent of cases that are rejected reapply and are accepted within a month."

Unique in the world

Five floors of guest rooms, elegantly decorated for your comfort by the French couturier Hubert de Givenchy.

BRUSSELS HILTON
Bd de Waterloo 38 - 1000 Brussels
Tel. 513.88.77 - Telex 22744

High Court Backs N.Y. Times Over 'Paid Liars' Accusation

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). The Supreme Court let stand today a ruling that a newspaper can report undocumented charges that three scientists are "paid liars" without being liable for damages for defamation.

The Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld The New York Times and the National Audubon Society in a ruling in May. Under the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, a newspaper may not be required to suppress newsworthy statements merely because it has serious doubts concerning their truth," Judge Irving Kaufman wrote. "Nor must the press take up the cudgels against dubious charges in order to publish them without fear of liability for defamation," Judge Kaufman continued.

"The public interest in being informed about controversies that rage around sensitive issues demands that the press be afforded the freedom to report such charges without fear of liability for defamation."

In a friend-of-the-court brief, Accuracy in Media, a nonprofit organization, said that the ruling permits a newspaper "to launch an irresponsible attack on one side or the other via the expedient road of maligning an outspoken antagonist with impunity."

A appellate court overturned a $3,000-damage award made by Federal Judge Charles Metzner to three scientists: entomologist Gordon Edwards of San Jose State College in California, medical physicist and nutritionist Thomas Jukes of the University of California at Berkeley and biologist Robert White-Stevens of Rutgers University in New Jersey.

A key issue in the case was whether Robert Arbib jr., editor of "American Birds," an Audubon Society publication, had identified the scientists as "paid liars" to Times reporter John Devlin. Mr. Arbib swore he had not; Mr. Devlin swore he had.

The case was rooted in a long-standing controversy over DDT and certain other pesticides.

Opponents of the chemicals claim they endanger bird life. Proponents say that without them insect-carried diseases and crop destruction by insect pests would kill millions of human beings.

Forced Retirement Backed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT). —The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that employers can force workers to retire at 60, despite the federal ban on age discrimination, if they were members of a mandatory retirement pension plan in existence before the ban went into effect.

Dividing 7 to 2, the justices held that a United Airlines plan for involuntary retirement at 60 could not be considered a subterfuge to evade the age discrimination in the Employment Act of 1967 because it had already been in place for 26 years when Congress acted.

Risk to Those Who Take Synthetic Hormone

Drug to Prevent Miscarriage Linked to Cancer

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A recent follow-up to a 1950-52 University of Chicago experiment that studied the value of the synthetic hormone DES in preventing miscarriages has revealed an unusually high incidence of breast cancer among women who weer given the drug.

The new information, made public yesterday, is the first indication that women who have taken DES, or diethylstilbestrol, are themselves at risk. Until now, the danger from DES was thought to be confined to their offspring.

Since 1971, DES has been linked to vaginal cancer or abnormal cell changes in the daughters of women who took the drug and to genital damage and infertility in their sons.

The latest figures were released by Ralph Nader's Health Research Group, which obtained them from the National Institutes of Health under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Figures

The figures showed that 51 women of 693 given DES contracted breast cancer. Twelve of them died from the disease.

In a control group of 668 women who were not given the drug, 17 developed breast cancer and 4 died.

The repor t also listed 16 instances of endocrine-related cancers among the DES group, with 6 deaths, and 10 cases among the control group, with 2 deaths.

Thees statistics vary slightly from those provided by University of Chicago officials, who said their records showed 32 breast cancer cases in the DES group and 21 in the control group, and 9 endocrinal cancers in the DES group and 7 in the control group.

Because an estimated 2,000 women participated in the 1950-52 study, the University's follow-up is still incomplete. "When and if the follow-up is more complete, the findings could be modified, although this is not likely," said Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the Nader group.

The experiment, conducted at the university-owned Chicago Lying-In Hospital, is also the focus of a pending lawsuit filed last spring by Assistant Secretary of State Patsy Mink and two other women who were given DES.

Their suit against the university and Eli Lilly and Co., which furnished the drug, asks $77.7 million in damages on behalf of the three women and about 1,000 others they claim were unknowingly given the hormone. Mr. Nader's litigation group is representing the plaintiffs.

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, about 120 cases of the sometimes-fatal vaginal cancer have been documented since 1971 out of an estimated 1 million women who took DES in the first three months of pregnancy.

Original Experiment

A University of Chicago official said that none of the daughters of women involved in the original experiment has contracted cancer.

DES is no longer officially approved for use in preventing miscarriage, although it is still used to treat breast cancer, prostate cancer and senile vaginitis. It is also used as a feed additive to stimulate the growth of cattle, a practice the FDA is trying to ban.

An FDA official said yesterday that physicians could not be prevented from administering DES during pregnancy because the hormone has not been taken off the market. "Unfortunately, some of the doctors out there are still prescribing that stuff," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Bell Is Expected To Widen Probe Of FBI Activities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. —The Justice Department is doubling the number of lawyers assigned to the controversial investigation of FBI break-ins, wiretaps and mail openings, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

Attorney General Griffin Bell is expected to announce by tomorrow that a team of 10 lawyers has been named to "accelerate" the 21-month-old probe.

The five attorneys from the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division who originally were assigned to the case stepped aside last week after a policy disagreement with Mr. Bell.

The dispute centered on the lawyers' desire to move for indictments of more former and present FBI officials who allegedly took part in authorizing illegal actions. Mr. Bell said that he wanted first to go to trial with the case of the only former FBI man indicted so far, former supervisor John Kearney, who headed an anti-terrorist squad in New York.

Cuba Frees American

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). —The Cuban government has agreed to release Frank Emick, an American imprisoned since 1963 on charges of being a CIA official. Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., and Richard Nolan, D-Minn., said they were informed of the decision today by the State Department.

UN Arms Session

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—The UN General Assembly voted unanimously yesterday to meet here in a special session on disarmament from May 23 to June 28.

Reservation : 225.99.06+
IRAN AIR
Only Sud
PARIS-ROME TEHRAN.
BOEING 707 : Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday 2.00 p.m.



The new Philips Pocket Memo de-luxe 195

The new Pocket Memo from Philips. Slim and elegant, yet extremely practical. It's the convenient way to make notes at inconvenient moments. Top quality. Pocket-sized. And you can operate it single-handed. Anytime, anywhere. The 195 is a beautiful idea, for someone whose ideas really matter.



For people who never switch off

Please send me further information on the new Philips Pocket Memo 195

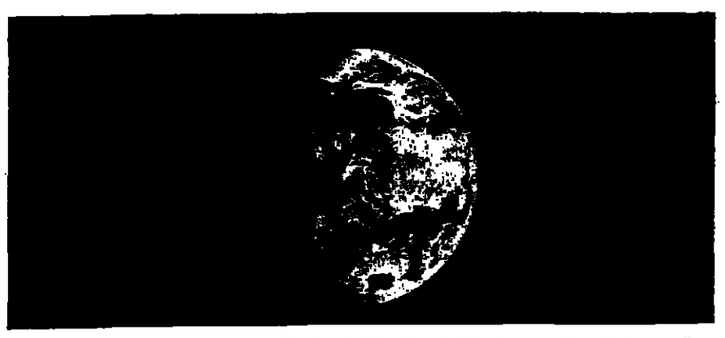
PHILIPS

Name:.....

Address:.....

Country:.....

To Philips Industries, Desk Equipment Division, Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands IHT 5



MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IS OF VITAL CONCERN TO EVERYONE WHO LIVES HERE.

In the world today, an estimated one and a half million people are victims of Multiple Sclerosis. MS is a mysterious, debilitating cripplex, for which there is no known cause or cure, that seemingly comes from nowhere to strike at young people in their prime years.

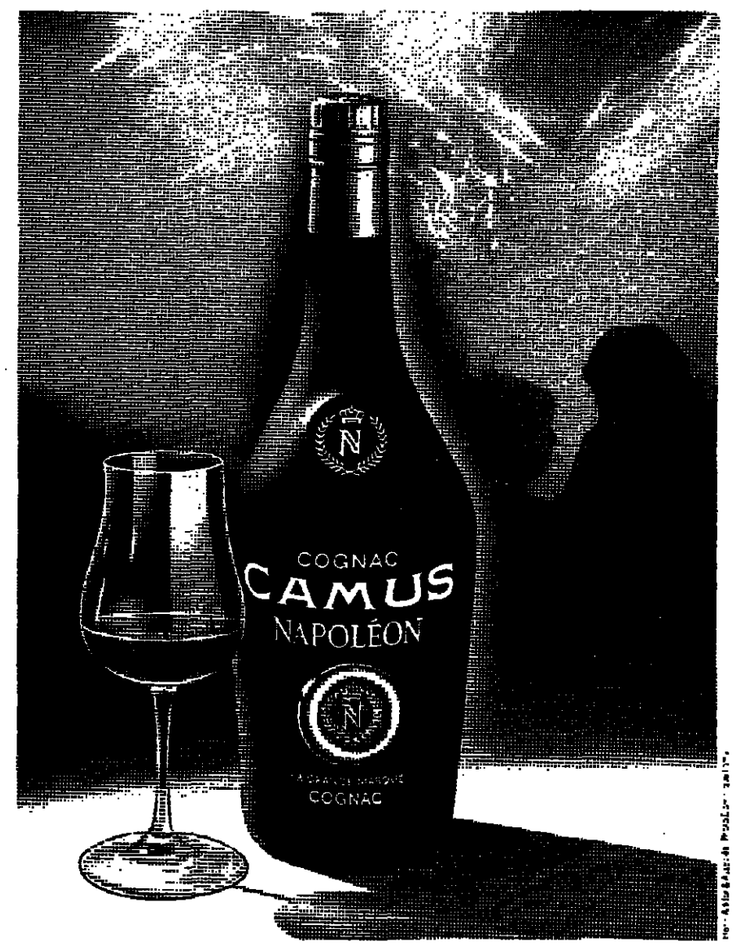
There used to be no help, no hope. But through the efforts of the national MS organizations, which are members of the International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies, supported by the generous contributions of caring people, a worldwide research program is under way. We feel the answer is closer than ever before and can ultimately be found with your help.

Multiple Sclerosis is one of the worst cripplers since polio. It should not exist in our world today.

You can help your national MS society. Write:

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies
Stubenring 6, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Cognac Camus Napoléon, a tribute to the taste of the truly civilized man.



It took generations of preciously guarded expertise to achieve a cognac of this rare quality.
Only the Camus family can create Camus Napoléon Cognac – preferred by perfectionists.

CAMUS *The most wanted Napoléon Cognac in the world.*



Discover the secret of a memorable evening.

Tia Maria

During Visit by Eanes

Portugal Is Assured by Bonn Of More Capital Investment

BONN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt assured Portuguese President Antonio Armalho Eanes today that Portugal could expect more economic support from West Germany.

The Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Schmidt gave the assurance during political talks in the Bonn chancellery.

Earlier German industrialists told the President they were very interested in improving economic relations with Portugal provided political stability was maintained.

The President's state visit to West Germany coincided with a political crisis in Portugal following the downfall of Premier Mario Soares's government Thursday.

The spokesman said Mr. Schmidt "emphasized Bonn's readiness to make a contribution toward easing Portugal's external economic difficulties in company with other friendly and allied countries."

Conditions for Investment

The spokesman said Mr. Eanes, 42, told the businessmen the Lisbon government had now created the right conditions for investment and amended its labor legislation to correspond to the practice in West Germany.

The government crisis in Lisbon has been partly due to its unpopular anti-inflation program designed to pave the way for entry into the European Economic Community and attract international capital.

West German industrialists were said to be deeply interested in intensifying economic relations with Portugal.

In the last 12 months West German private investment has increased from 370 million deutsche marks to 430 million marks ($172 million to $200 million), it was pointed out.

Norwegian Sailors Saved

OSLO, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—All 10 crew members of the Norwegian freighter Hirma were rescued by helicopter in a storm off the west coast of Norway yesterday, the coastal radio station at Stavanger said. The 486-ton vessel was on its way from Norway to Britain when its cargo of pig iron shifted.



United Press International.

TOP-LEVEL VISIT—Portuguese President Antonio Ramlho Eanes (left) and West German President Walter Scheel chatting informally in front of a guard of honor shortly after Mr. Eanes's arrival in the West Germany capital at the start of a state visit.

As London Meeting Ends

Giscard, Callaghan Vow Closer Economic Ties

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain today ended two days of talks, announcing agreement on closer cooperation between their countries in a broad range of industrial, electronic and aeronautical projects.

Describing their talks as "particularly cordial," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said they also reviewed such major world problems as the Middle East, southern Africa and the future of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing voiced hope that all nine Community members will be ready to hold direct elections for the Common Market's European Parliament by next May or June.

Indicating that Britain is unlikely to meet that target, Mr. Callaghan intervened swiftly to remark, "If not 1978, then 1979."

The two leaders held a news conference at Halton Air Force Base after conferring at nearby Chequers, the British Prime Minister's official country residence, about 40 miles northwest of London.

It was their second meeting under an arrangement, agreed on during a state visit by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing here in June of last year, that they should meet at least once a year, accompanied by their key ministers, to confer on matters of particular interest to the two countries.

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and other senior ministers of the two countries also took part in the talks.

Asked whether they also discussed the recent fall of the dollar, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said they were given a report by their finance ministers about current moves to stem the decline.

"We hope the moves now under way will contribute to greater stability of foreign-exchange markets," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

The two leaders said they did agree to establish a joint committee of British and French officials to study a broad range of possible areas of industrial cooperation between the countries—among them offshore-oil technology, computers, the automotive industry, machine tools and the paper industry.

For example, they said, they approved closer collaboration between the two state-run automotive companies—British Leyland and Renault of France.

They said they also are instructing British and French power companies to study whether a 2,000-megawatt cable link under the English Channel, tying in their two electric power systems, would be commercially viable, and, if so, to go ahead with such a project.

The two leaders said they also agreed to instruct their aeronautical companies to see whether a joint project for a new short-haul airbus that could carry 160 passengers would be commercially worthwhile and, if so, to go ahead with it.

Concorde Noise At N.Y. Is Below Foes' Predictions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Concorde supersonic transport is quieter on landings and takeoffs at New York's Kennedy Airport than its critics had feared, according to a government report released today.

The British-French SST, after a bitter two-year fight by its backers to win landing rights at Kennedy, went into scheduled service at New York on Nov. 22. A complex system of testing for noise levels had been set up by the Federal Aviation Administration to measure its environmental impact.

The FAA said today that during 23 scheduled flights last month, Concorde's noise levels were below the airport's noise standards.

The Concorde's average of perceived noise levels about three miles from the runways was 98.7 decibels, the FAA said. It was 95.8 decibels five miles from the runways. Kennedy requires aircraft to operate below the 112-decibel level; pain is produced at 130 decibels.

Atlantic Quake Recorded

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—An earthquake measuring 6.6 on the Richter scale was recorded today in the Atlantic east of the Leeward Islands, the U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colo., reported.

Abdul Malek, 75, Last Governor of E. Pakistan, Dies

DACCA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Abdul Malek, 75, the last governor of East Pakistan, who surrendered to Bangladesh rebel forces and their allies, Indian troops, on Dec. 16, 1971, died today in his ancestral home at Chuadanga 150 miles west of here. He had been suffering from heart disease and was partially paralyzed.

Mr. Malek was jailed after East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh, but he was freed on parole by the country's first prime minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (who was slain in a 1975 coup).

Frank Baucher

OTTAWA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Frank Boucher, 78, a member of hockey's Hall of Fame and the coach in 1939-40 of the last New York Ranger team to win the Stanley Cup, died yesterday after a long illness with cancer.

With the Rangers from 1926 through 1944, he was the center on a famous line that included Bill and Bun Cook. Mr. Boucher was named to the National Hockey League's first all-star team three times and once to the second. He also won the Lady Byng Trophy—given for sportsmanship—seven times in eight years.

Gilbert Legrand

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Gilbert Legrand, 44, trainer of Luxembourg's football team since 1972, has died of a stroke, family sources said yesterday.

Hatch Suspicious, Other Entry Used By Cosmonauts

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Soyuz-26 cosmonauts entered the Salyut-6 space laboratory through an alternate hatch because they suspected that the main docking entrance was faulty.

Moscow radio today broadcast this explanation of why the cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko, 33, and Georgi Grechko, 46, decided to use the alternate docking entry when their Soyuz-26 capsule linked up with the Salyut-6 on Sunday.

The radio said Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko would rest today.

Moscow radio broadcast an interview with scientist Konstantin Feoktistov, who said, "The first docking device was found to be suspicious and the decision was made to dock at the other end."

Moscow radio said the cosmonauts were getting used to weightlessness today and talking with ground control only every 90 minutes.

Thais Arrest Laotians

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Hundreds of Thai police and rightist activits entered the United Nations refugee camp in Nong Khai early today and arrested at least 49 Laotians they accused of being Communist spies.

The most valuable collection of precious jewels ever shown in Austria

(A Viennese jeweler exhibits diamonds worth over $ 12.000.000)

Due to his close association with Harry Winston, the world's largest and best known diamond merchant, Vienna's city jeweler Anton Haban has been able to present the largest collection of modern precision jewelry ever seen in Vienna. The exhibition, which took place recently in Vienna's nobel Hotel Imperial, was valued at over $ 12.000.000. "The security measures taken were gigantic", said promoter Ludwig Nowotny, after the arrival of the helicopter with the Harry Winston Collection at Schwarzenbergplatz. Over 50 men, police and bodyguards, were assigned to the task of protecting the jewels during the transport as well as at the two-day exhibition.



The presentation of the Harry Winston diamonds was, according to Anton Haban, "not so much due to the expected pre-Christmas sales but, more importantly, due to the expected price increases for jewelry". He referred to his prognosis from this spring at a time when the diamond syndicate De Beers announced price increases. Also, this highly interesting presentation made sure that everyone interested in diamonds and gems would not meet with supply difficulties, especially with top quality stones. Mr. Haban is fully convinced that "diamonds are the world's hardest currency" A Harry Winston Show has always been characterized by especially large and rare stones.

The main attraction of the Vienna Collection was the world's largest ruby.

The ruby displayed in Austria had 59,9 carats and was the main stone cut from a 400 carat raw ruby. Therefore, this gem alone made the Haban presentation in the Vienna Imperial worth seeing.

Take advantage of the best news deal in the world and save money!

Subscribe today to the International Herald Tribune and start receiving Europe's only international newspaper every day for less money than you'd pay on the newsstand.

You'll be making the most sensible news buy possible. And you'll be getting unequalled coverage of important world news, incisive articles by columnists and business and finance pages that offer international businessmen exactly what they need to know.

save up to 47%

New subscribers will save 25% on our regular subscription offer (which in itself is a substantial saving over newsstand prices).

Depending on your country of residence, that saving could be as much as 47% of the newsstand price!

Complete the coupon below and start getting more world news for less money today!

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Please send the newspaper by mail for:
☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months ☐ 12 months (Rate 6 x 2)
Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

14-12-77

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
COUNTRY _____

Important: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER TO: International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices are available on request.
THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

This offer valid through January 1, 1978.

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ..$	143.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ....$	297.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ...Sch.	1,900.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrein (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium ..... B.Fr.	4,650.00	2,625.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	630.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	276.00	138.00	165.00
France .....F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany .....D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .. .$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ..... .$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ..... £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy .....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Korea (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	4,650.00	2,625.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) .. ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air).$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	8,400.00	4,200.00	2,250.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..:$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ..S.Fr.	356.00	178.00	97.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .... $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.E. (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) .....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

RLIFT—The Swiss Air Rescue squad came to the help of this donkey stuck in e mud of a marsh near Zurich, carrying it to more solid ground by helicopter.

Lower Electric Fields Detected

cientists in U.S. Explain Nature of Aurora

FRANCISCO, Dec. 13).—The first "coherent" ex- tion of the auroras—the l glow above the North outh Poles—was given today ce scientists.

search satellite provided the y detecting strong electric from 1,000 to 5,000 miles he earth, University of Ca- a scientists told a meeting e American Geophysical

ng strong fields that close earth's surface was unex- as was a finding that the fields had components l to the earth's magnetic a fact thought by some sts to violate natural laws, searchers said.

y pieces of the puzzle have been put together, especially in recent years, but not until now could we say that the fundamental physics of the auroras was really understood," said Forrest Mozer, a professor of physics who headed a research team at UC's Space Sciences Laboratory.

Dr. Mozer said scientists knew such electric fields had to exist in order to accelerate protons and electrons fast enough to cause collisions with atoms and molecules in the earth's upper atmosphere, thus giving off energy in the form of light.

However, he said, such fields were believed to be at remote points along the magnetic field lines, which loop from pole to pole, in an area some 30,000 to 60,000 miles above the earth's equator.

Dr. Mozer said not only are they much closer but 50 times stronger that what was expected based on data gathered at lower altitudes.

He said the electric fields are aligned along the lines of the earth's magnetic fields.

A Correction

In the article concerning Freddie Laker's plans to extend his Skytrain service to Los Angeles (IHT, Dec. 13), because of a typographical error it was reported that 4,685 passengers had been carried in the 11 weeks that the New York-London flights have been operating. Mr. Laker actually said that 42,685 passengers had been transported in 11 weeks.

Themes, Messages Do Not Conform to Official Canon

Underground Literature Reflects Disenchantment in China

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A train carrying Mao Tse-tung is due to pass over the long, steel Yangtze River bridge at Nanking in a few minutes. There have been rumors of an attempt against the life of the Chinese leader, and an alert sentry of the bridge stops a young woman as she tries to cross the tracks.

The baby the woman is carrying turns out to be a disguised time bomb. To uncover the plotters, Premier Chou En-lai sends for a security agent who had been unjustly consigned to a labor reform camp in Manchuria during the Cultural Revolution.

Thus begins one of the most popular stories in China in recent years, a detective thriller told from Peking to Canton among friends and colleagues. It has not been published, for its themes and message do not conform to the official canon.

The story is part of an underground literature, some oral and some handwritten, that has emerged since the Cultural Revolution, when the late Chairman Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching, banned virtually all writings except Mao's.

Wall Posters

Unlike the situation in the Soviet Union, where the literature of dissent achieved fame abroad, even the existence of its counterpart in China has remained unknown. Foreigners, cut off from close contact with Chinese, long assumed that the only outlet for popular feeling has been wall posters.

Yet refugees reaching Hong Kong say that unpublished novels, short stories, poems and songs have circulated since the Cultural Revolution. A young playwright who arrived last year recalled that he first heard the Nanking bridge story at the home of a party official who worked in the Canton Culture Bureau. He had invited friends over for the afternoon to listen to the story, and, as it progressed, guests added their own embellishments.

Some of this literature may seem designed as simple escapism for a people whose public entertainment for a decade was reduced to a handful of dreary, wooden revolutionary operas. But disenchantment with the official offerings seems to have given the underground literature a special force.

A former resident of Peking related that a prominent scientist and his family had been detained and publicly criticized because the scientist seemed to fit the description of a character in another oral epic. This story, "Tales of the Plum Flower Society," recounts a 20-year effort to track down a Nationalist spy network inside the Communist party.

Moving Novels

In the absence of complete manuscripts, it is difficult to judge the literary quality of this underground writing. But reports by refugees suggest that there have been some well-constructed and moving novels, often autobiographical, reflecting the difficulties of living in China as the country tried to keep pace with Mao's vision.

One of these novels, "The Siang River Runs Red," depicts the turbulent course of the Cultural Revolution in Hunan Province through the conflict between a father, who is a provincial party leader, and his son, a high-school student turned Red Guard activist.

At first the son, aroused by Mao's call to overthrow the new privileged class inside the party, denounces his father at a rally. But as the 400-page novel progresses, the son's enthusiasm turns to despair and disillusionment. In the end, the father is named head of the newly created Hunan Revolutionary Committee—a position that was actually given to Hua Kuo-feng, the current Chinese Communist party leader—and the son drowns himself in the Siang River.

Used by Mao

"It shows how the young people were used, by both Mao and the bureaucrats," remarked a 38-year-old woman from Canton who had read the book. A friend had given her a handwritten copy after they both were moved to the countryside as part of Mao's program of resettlement for urban students.

Such despair and pessimism are common notes in the more serious underground literature.

Another novel, "A True Story," recounts the feelings of guilt and helplessness experienced by a Red Guard student in Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region when he discovers the hiding place of a supposed landlord and his daughter. The two are being sought by a crowd for a mass struggle meeting at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution.

The landlord turns out to be the student's favorite teacher, and the girl, a classmate. But when asked by the crowd whether he has found them, the youth cannot bring himself to lie, although he knows the man will be put to death.

They Meet Again

At the end of the Cultural Revolution, when he himself is on his way to being resettled in a village, the Red Guard comes across the girl again. She looks older than her age, her eyes are sunken. The peasants isolate her because of her class background.

Seeking an excuse to talk with her, the Red Guard pretends to draw water from a well. "I'm sorry, I am responsible," he says furtively. "You needn't say that," she replies and walks away without looking at him.

Chinese sources say much of the literature was written by former Red Guards and other urban students resettled in villages during and after the Cultural Revolution. There, the peasants had little use for them and they had time and freedom to write.

Some older intellectuals also seem to have written stories, although knowledge of these works is harder to come by. The Canton playwright recalled reading a novel, "The Red Storm," by Chan Lung, a well-known journalist in Canton, who tried to compose a fictional epic history of the Cultural Revolution, drawing on Red Guard newspapers he had collected.

"The book has as many characters as 'The Romance of the Three Kingdoms,'" the playwright said, referring to China's earliest novel, written 2,000 years ago, a tale of swashbuckling intrigue in feudal times.

Mr. Chan's underground writing was discovered when a friend tried to escape to Hong Kong with a handwritten copy of the book. As punishment, he was put for six years in a so-called "political-study class," in which the accused is confined with other prisoners and forced to re-educate himself by reading Mao's works.

DIAMONDS

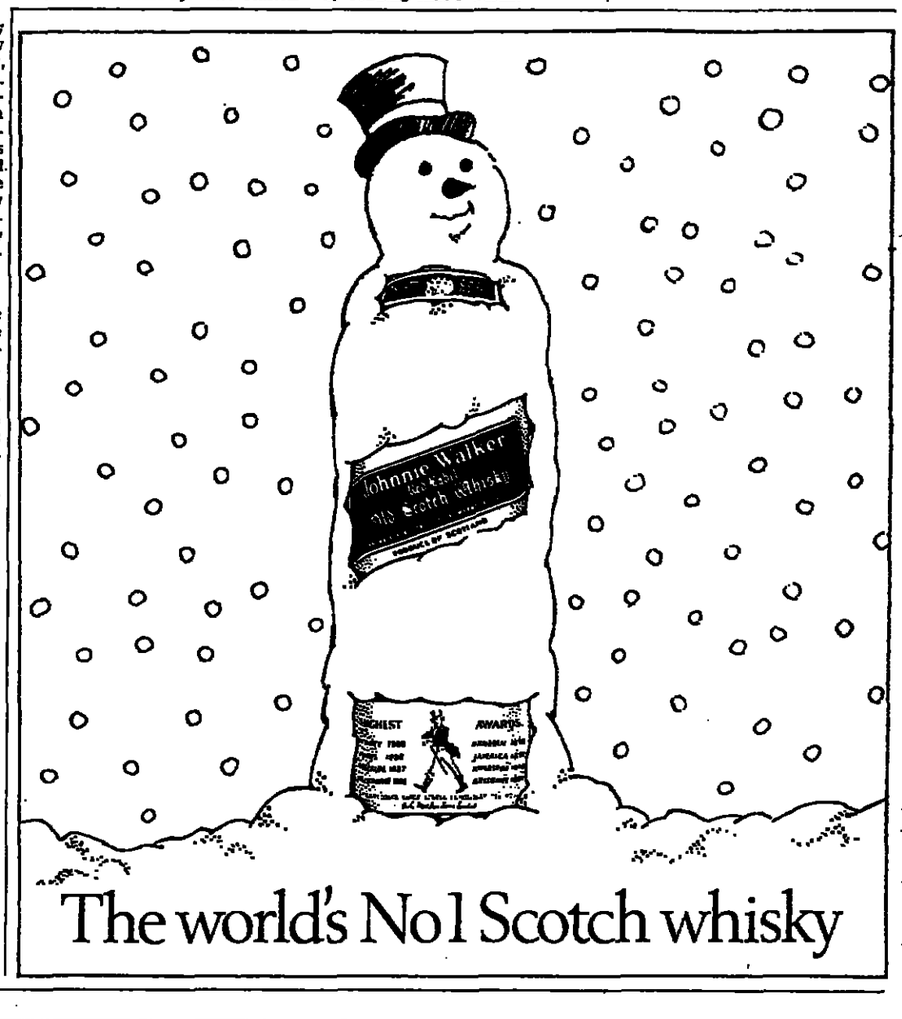
Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

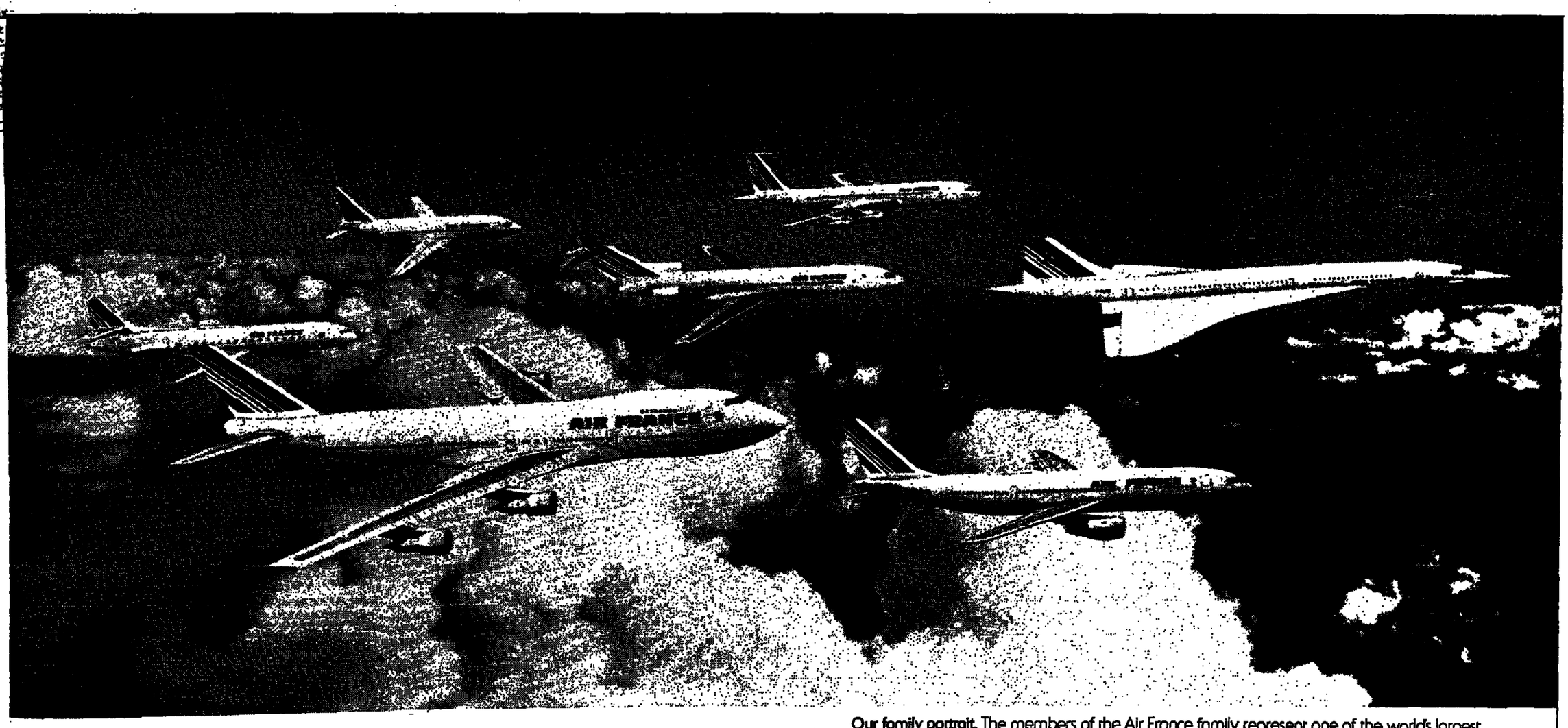
Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium)
Tel. 31-33 09 82

Gold Medal 1958



The world's No 1 Scotch whisky



Portrait de famille.

Our family portrait. The members of the Air France family represent one of the world's largest fleets of aircraft. And like families everywhere, each member of ours has a distinct personality.

For example, our Airbus is a comfort specialist, roomy and quiet for short and middle-range flights. Our spacious 747's are natural long-distance champions. Our beautiful Concorde is the family genius. And as for freight and cargo, we've got a whole flock of professionals.

Whether your Air France flight is short, medium or long, there's one thing you can count on. There's an expert for the job in the Air France family.

AIR FRANCE
The best of France to all the world.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, December 14, 1977 *

The Buck Stops in Cairo

The approach to the Cairo conference has been marked and marred by many alarums and excursions—the alarums emerging from Arab capitals, the excursions largely conducted by the patient Mr. Vance. Nearly all of the excitement has been caused by form by protocol, by the mere fact of Cairo. Now, presumably, those attending the conference can get down to business; to the substance of negotiation.

Form is not to be dismissed lightly, especially in the Middle East, where matters of ritual have been matters for war over many centuries. That Sadat openly and with much ceremony recognized the fact of Israel was a major issue in Arab reactions to (and Israeli acceptance of) the Sadat visit. Even the negotiations themselves constitute a substantive issue: The Israelis assert that everything is negotiable; the Libyans, the Iraqis and the organized Palestinians say nothing is negotiable.

So the stormy progress toward Cairo was far more than a tempest in a teapot; the gathering there, however limited, is a major step. But a step in what direction? This is what only the substantive questions raised, and the answers given, can tell. Will Israel and Egypt manage to agree on terms for a settlement between themselves? And will those terms, or other issues raised in the discussions, offer reasons for other Arab states to join in?

If the settlement is confined to an Israeli-Egyptian pact it would offer much of promise to both lands. But it would not, of itself, solve the problem of the Golan Heights for Syria, of the West Bank for Jordan, of the fate of the Palestinians either for themselves or for their unhappy hosts in Lebanon. It might cause economic difficulties between Egypt and its Arab financial supporters; probably it would not lead to outright war—but an intensification of guerrilla activities would be not far short of war and might produce one.

In other words, whoever may be the participants in the Cairo talks, what they say will be of increasing importance. How such matters as a Palestinian state, the status of Jerusalem, the precise borders Israel would accept, the position of the West Bank Israeli settlements, will loom larger than the issues of form that brought the Cairo meeting about.

To say, as the Syrians have said about pressures to attend the Cairo conference, that they would not be "dragged into defeatism and surrender" was to assume that all these matters of substance had been decided, before Cairo, in favor of Israel. That is obviously not the case—unless Syria believes, as Iraq and Libya and the Palestinians do, that any acceptance of Israel as a negotiating state constitutes defeat and surrender. But the actual questions between Israel and the Arabs, as both sides have either stated them, or acted them out, are as stubborn, as emotional, as complex, as any that have confronted a peace conference. It is now that these questions must be faced; it is in Cairo that the buck, in Harry Truman's favorite phrase, stops.

Soft Dollars, Hard Economics

"Dollar Takes Pounding in Frankfurt." "Rescue Effort Fails to Close Dollar-Yen Breach." Financial headlines these days sound like war. Some analysts have taken the image to heart, interpreting the downward movement of the exchange value of the dollar as a battle between economic systems which the United States is losing.

In fact, the closer one looks at the "problem" of the declining dollar, the less it looks like a problem. The dollar has depreciated only with respect to a few strong currencies; on average, a dollar buys about as much in other countries as it did a year ago. And far from signaling some basic weakness in the U.S. economy, the realignment of currency exchange values shows that the United States is one of the few industrialized nations working to end domestic economic stagnation.

* * *

What has provoked the scary headlines of the last few months is the sharp increase in the exchange value of the West German mark and Japanese yen, a phenomenon linked to those countries' huge export surpluses in world trade. This has made Volkswagens and Toyotas and Nikon cameras more expensive for U.S. consumers, but West German and Japanese products are such a small part of the U.S. shopping basket that the effect on the U.S. cost of living is hardly noticeable. Besides, the sharp depreciation of the currencies of other countries—notably, the leading U.S. trade partner, Canada—has lowered the cost of U.S. imports from them. Overall, the dollar's value has been virtually unchanged for the last year.

Then why the fuss? Some observers worry merely because they ignore the simple arithmetic of exchange values. Among them, the only ones whose views necessarily carry weight are some OPEC ministers who threaten to raise the price of oil if the dollar continues to sag. They seem to prefer to measure their wealth by how many Mercedes rather than Cadillacs it will buy. We doubt such calculations really determine OPEC prices, which are set by the conservative and savvy leaders of Saudi Arabia.

Other observers who argue that the dollar is in trouble are not really looking at exchange rates but at the underlying causes of the deterioration of the dollar with respect to the deutsche mark and the yen. Both Japan and West Germany have pursued extremely conservative economic policies, tightly controlling their rates of growth. This has led to stagnation in their purchases abroad, to more selling than buying abroad. By contrast, the United States has attempted to increase employment and output through moderate doses of fiscal stimulus. As a result, U.S. imports have increased sharply. Because of this trade deficit, the dollar has lost favor as a currency in which to hold cash reserves. The yen and deutsche mark have become relatively more attractive, thus causing the appreciation in their rates of exchange.

Serious criticism of the "declining" dollar is thus actually disguised criticism of the expansionary path the United States has chosen for its economy. We do not think that path is mistaken. On the contrary: U.S. growth has been good for both the United States and the world economy. Employment and output have increased at home, without exacerbating inflation, while the increased demand for imports has helped to keep afloat the depressed economies of southern Europe and the less developed nations. Had Washington matched the conservative policies of Bonn and Tokyo, U.S. problems would be more serious still and the plight of the weakest economies would be desperate.

* * *

The fall of the dollar—or rather, the factors leading to its depreciation with respect to a few other currencies—has been a blessing, not a curse. When West Germany and Japan choose to reverse the dollar's decline, they may do so by stimulating their own economies and thereby stimulating imports from the United States. Such moves would be welcome, increasing employment and output in those countries and elsewhere. Should West Germany and Japan prefer to go their own way, however, it would be foolish to follow their example simply to defend some romantic notion about the honor of the dollar.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Analyzing Fraser's Victory

What went wrong for Mr. [Gough] Whitlam [Labor leader]? . . . The electorate could observe, from the last leadership contest, that his own party had little confidence in Mr. Whitlam. It looks as if initially the electorate moved away from Mr. Fraser because the government has so far failed to deliver prosperity and stability, but then on reflection decided that a new Whitlam interlude would produce even less stability, in fact, a return to the tension and conflict of the first Whitlam interlude . . . Mr. [Don] Chipp and his Democrats . . . polled well . . .

In a roundabout way Mr. Fraser has been told he must do better . . . but he is to be given time. This is a picture, all in all, of a preponderantly conservative society. It may surprise many who read of the strikes, the union power, the egalitarianism of Australia. But the coterie of militants who run the unions are not representative. They express the fact that . . . nobody can be bothered to go to branch meetings and control them. The result is appalling, and causes Australians to vote against Labor politically, when they are legally compelled to vote. Australia, like all countries of white settlement, is anything but militant and revolutionary in sentiment these days. Mr. Whitlam's attempt to accommodate or re-educate this attitude with his dynamic democratic socialism has run aground . . . Mr. Fraser must now address himself to getting a grip on inflation, that snake in all middle-class paradises. If he can, he bids fair to emulate Sir Robert Menzies's long reign.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

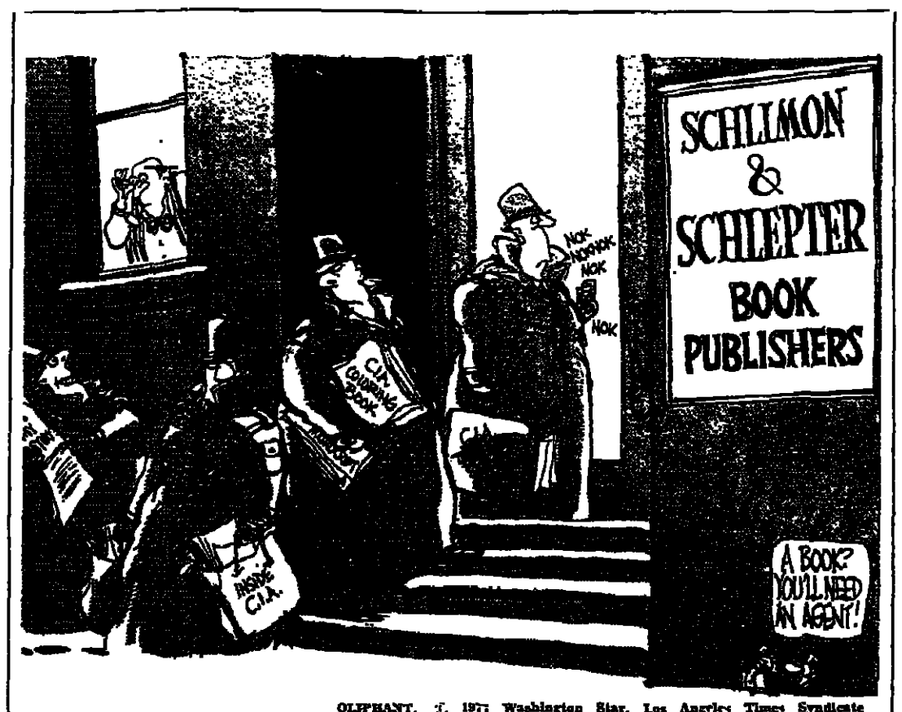
December 14, 1902

NEW YORK.—Now that the "Twentieth Century Limited" has become an established fact, the railroads are contemplating a new surprise—no less than a bridal car, specially designed for brides and bridegrooms who wed in the outlying towns and desire to come to New York for their honeymoon. Brides and bridegrooms have always been and perhaps always will be the most interesting persons in the world. There seems to be a particular charm about them and the railroad is right to treat them well.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1927

NEW YORK.—That Prohibition in the United States is responsible for a steady increase in public drunkenness is adduced from the report that has just been made public by the Moderation League of America. The report shows that in 1926, 711,869 arrests were made for intoxication in 602 towns and cities, as against 637,812 in 1925 and 650,951 in 1924. "By far the most distressing result of the Volstead Act," says the report, "is the increasing drinking among boys and girls, and the young in general."



OLIPHANT, © 1977 Washington Star, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

'The Laid-Off Spies Who Came In From the Cold.'

Peking: Carter Viewed as Appeaser

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The hands of the Carter administration are "dripping with blood," according to Peking, which is applying this description to both the superpowers in a wide-ranging onslaught designed to emphasize China's distrust of the United States. Both superpowers, Peking says, are now caught in the net they have themselves cast over the world. But before long "the grave diggers of the bourgeoisie," the international proletariat, "will shake off their chains and win the whole world for themselves."

Peking has resurrected the theme, once favored by Mao Tse-tung, that a nuclear war would only help the true Communist believers to build a splendid new world on the ruins of the old. While not using that particular quotation from Mao, Peking does say that if a new war breaks out, "several hundred million more people will turn to socialism." There will not be much room left for the imperialists then, and it may well happen "that the whole structure of imperialism will completely collapse."

Key Document

Quotations do not make policy, and the revival of this particular theme does not mean that Peking wants a nuclear war. But a rethinking of China's whole foreign policy, particularly its relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union, is now under way in Peking. The article in the People's Daily from which these quotations come—as long as a small book, with nearly a hundred footnotes—is obviously a key document in the Peking policy debate.

It is reinforced by shorter commentaries, all of which are designed to show why the United States cannot be relied upon as China's ally against the Soviet Union. Soviet forces, Peking says, are "double" those of the United States, and their manpower has gone up by more than a million in the past 10 years, to 4.6 million. The Soviet Union has 400 more strategic weapons carriers than the United States has, and can launch missiles with twice the U.S. payload. The numbers of its conventional weapons are "vastly" greater, and its production of tanks is six times as large as in the United States, guns eight times, and armored vehicles three times. "Where is this balance of power," Peking asks, that Washington is talking about?

President Carter, Peking notes, speaks of the Soviet Union's "constructive cooperation," while his secretary of state maintains that Moscow, "like the United States, is seeking a strategic balance." But the Soviet Union "will never be content" with equal status with the United States. Nor could peace be maintained by relying on "equal strength" —which means that, in Peking's view, the U.S. acceptance of parity is an admission of defeat, for Moscow will use the strategic arms talks as a "smokescreen" to acquire superiority.

In a Crunch

If the Soviet Union were to attack Western Europe, "no one knows how the United States would react." Indeed, says Peking, some Washington strategists believe that the United States "should give up Europe to preserve America." The implication is that if Europe cannot rely on the United States in a crunch, then China certainly cannot, and must therefore seek its salvation elsewhere.

Carter's appeasement of the Kremlin is seen by Peking as the twin of Chamberlain's deal with Hitler. It sees "the shadow of a new Munich looming ahead." While the Soviet Union employs an "offensive strategy," designed to expand its influence, the United States limits itself to "protecting" its interests. But these are dispersed so widely that it is like "trying to catch 10 fleas with 10 fingers." The Kremlin is "vocally offensive," but Carter "speaks in gentle tones," keeps calling for "restraint," reciprocity, mutual accommodation.

Peking's harshest words are reserved for Marshall Shulman, the State Department's top Soviet adviser, who is said to "trumpet" for more cooperation with Moscow and to oppose U.S. military superiority, "lest it should irritate the Soviet Union." Shulman's position is made to look much like Kissinger's advocacy of détente. But Peking also acknowledges that there is some opposition to it, and its "Washingtonologists" reportedly discern it—as do some observers —in the office of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser.

Thirst for Profits

In Washington, says Peking, "the dispute seems to be going on," but the Chinese leaders don't know what its outcome will be, and cannot afford to stake their own future on it. Churchill and De Gaulle, Peking recalls, tried to warn against appeasement, but the appeasers prevailed—and it sees them as prevailing again. The West gave a weakened Germany huge loans under the Dawes and Young plans, which ultimately enabled Hitler to "arm to the teeth." Its policy of "rearing a tiger" was now being repeated.

An economically weak Soviet Union was being given "huge" amounts of capital and advanced technology, so that "Soviet military strength is enhanced." Western capitalists see the Soviet Union as the world's biggest underdeveloped market, "a golden opportunity to make a fortune." But the capitalist thirst for profits prompts a "suicidal policy." Instead of finding the world's largest market, the West "is quenching its thirst with poison."

Did the aid and loans to Germany, Peking asks, help to save the West? It tried to negotiate on disarmament with Hitler, holding one conference after another. Today the pace is even "more hectic," says Peking disdainfully, what with SALT, the talks on force reductions in Europe, and the Helsinki-Belgrade conferences. While war is "inevitable," it could be delayed. But the key to postponing it does not lie in talks and agreements, as "some people"—meaning Carter—"preach so vociferously."

The key lies in the united struggle of the world's peoples, from which the Carter administration has obviously excluded the United States by its appeasement. Indeed, since the peoples are called upon to rise against both the superpowers, the United States may itself become the target of the struggle. Who, then, can Peking turn to? The Peking debate has focused on several options, and some of these will be considered in a further column.

Memories: II—Old-Fashioned Wars

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In a relative sense all wars prior to Aug. 6 and after Aug. 9, 1945, when the first and second nuclear weapons were used, have been old-fashioned. Killing has been dreadful and on an especially large scale in conflicts like the Thirty Years War, World Wars I and II, Vietnam. But terrible as they have been, it is as nothing compared to what mankind now can do to mankind.

I have accompanied enough armies to realize the "romance" of war is always a misstatement. I was with the Hungarian Honved when it seized most of Transylvania from Romania, handsomely uniformed, tall officers followed by tough little troops that resembled left-overs from Attila's Huns: pure class feudalism.

I was with Bulgarian cavalry that prematurely charged into Romanian Dobruja when a priest mistakenly sprinkled the general's horse with holy water. I saw Greek infantrymen march toward the Albanian front with flowers in their rifle muzzles. Their Italian prisoners sometimes bore throat wounds from the teeth of Ezzone scouting patrols.

Czar's Guns

I have seen Soviet gunners using cannons in 1941 so old they were stamped with the Czar's double-headed eagle; also sleighs loaded with hay for the horses and jerrycans for tanks. I have seen Germans emerging resolute and unscathed from the bombing and shelling of Cassino and green young Americans repelled by Italians in south Tunisia. I have seen Ghurka, Polish, British, Canadian and French soldiery at work.

I have witnessed guerrilla groups like Algeria's FLN and the Cyprus EOKA and have also seen the useless bravery of U.S. Special Forces units strung along the Vietnamese border. But all this, both before and after August, 1945, has been old-fashioned and limited when one thinks the nuclear unthinkable.

The techniques of war have always been brutal. Mongols used infected cats and swallows with burning tufts in their tails to spread fire and pestilence in besieged cities. Greek fire, a medieval flame thrower, saved the Byzantine Empire for decades after it was first beleaguered by superior enemies. The rifle, the machine gun, poison gas, the airplane successively became available.

But more danger or broader killing power did nothing to eliminate warfare. In 1892, Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite (and peace prize sponsor), wrote a pacifist friend: "The day when two army corps will be able to destroy each other in one second, all civilized nations will recoil from war in horror and disband their armies."

Dynamite's availability caused little recoil and no hint of disbandment. Today the two superpowers alone possess enough explosive material to kill every human being 10 times over—if they wish to gamble or feel convinced the balance of terror is not working to their advantage.

Is war really too dangerous nowadays even to contemplate? War has always been too dangerous. The slaughter of just one human being for the cause of nationalism, ideology, emotion or religion is unjustified and insane. Today the problem is the same but the magnitude progresses geometrically each generation.

War has never lacked those who justify it. Euripides explained the Trojan conflict in terms of overpopulation, writing: "The beauty of Helen was a pretext for the gods to send the Greeks against the Phrygians and to kill many men so as to purge the earth of an insolent abundance of people." Indeed, despite codewords like *Lebensraum*, overpopulation has rarely been any war's principal cause.

War—like bad sanitation (which caused high infant and adult mortality) plus plagues (like the Black Death)—has at times helped keep areas of this earth from spawning too many inhabitants for their own available life resources. But military conflicts don't keep pace with illness as a destroyer.

Thunder

At this century's start the world contained 1.55 billion people. Today the figure is over 4 billion despite the ceaseless thunder and scream of wars. They have never stopped for a single year this century, in one or another corner of the earth, and in World Wars I and II, the death of probably more than 100 million soldiers and civilians was brought about by arms.

Indeed, humanity—in terms of quantity—seems almost indifferent to the ghastliness of its own wars. There is no accurate way of measuring how many humans would survive the holocaust of a total world war three —even though theoretically each could be destroyed 10 times over.

Yet, in all likelihood, war is not even mathematically a useful antidote to overpopulation. In any form it remains old-fashioned—and appalling.

Letters

Soviet Exit Visa

My friend Moise Eidelman, whose wife, daughter and son-in-law emigrated to Israel a long time ago, has been refused again (for the eighth time) a visa in order to leave the Soviet Union.

He is a plain Soviet citizen, a former captain in the merchant marine service, a veteran of the war against the Nazis.

His being detained in Riga offers no political or economic advantage whatever for the Soviet Union. He is not a dissident or an intellectual personality.

Why then? For no reason that I can see other than red tape.

KRYSTYNA BODALSKA.
Antwerp, Belgium.

Attacks Off Nigeria

Re the several attacks on cargo vessels off the Nigerian coast, you should know where the problem lies.

Cargo vessels arriving at Nigerian ports must wait at anchorage approximately 85 days before they can berth at any safe pier.

At any given moment there are at least 45 to 50 vessels waiting at anchorage, each one costing about $5,000 daily on demurrages.

However, the Nigerian government continues to charter vessels, even when it knows no berth will be available, and therefore the vessels are kept at anchorage, where they can be easily attacked.

PEDRO ACOSTA,
Seamen's Church
Institute of N.Y.

Anthony Sampson From London:

The war of lunching... in this business the competition is ruthless.

LONDON.—"The British eat like crazy," the U.S. ambassador in London, Kingman Brewster, told a reporter recently: "Particularly in the clubs and in the City... you find they're really in competition with one another, trying to see who can serve the finest food."

The ambassador has hit upon an important truth. The long British lunch, which has for long been the subject of amazement to visiting Americans and even Frenchmen, is more than a symptom of mere gluttony: it has become one of the most competitive fields of activity. The British may have become rather less keen to make cars, to produce steel or to start work early in the morning; but in the business of lunching, the competition is ruthless.

The extent of it is not immediately obvious to the visitor, for the real battles are no longer waged in public restaurants but in private dining rooms in the company headquarters; and it is there, every lunchtime, that the knives—and the forks—come out. The competition between the British oil companies, BP and Shell, may not bring down the price of oil, but in the business of eating it is war to the death. In the suites of rooms on top of the skyscrapers, the battles are fought to the last salmon or soufflé, with armies of waiters and butlers, and rivers of claret and hock.

Hectic

The more outwardly easy-going and uncompetitive a company may be, it seems, the more hectic the hospitality. A man who recently joined the British Oxygen Co., a near-monopoly specially celebrated for its extensive "fringe benefits," recently described to me the ordeals of the company's entertainment.

The sumptuous lunches were so heavily subsidized that he felt he could not afford to leave the building in the lunch hour; and in the evenings the drinks in the bar were so cheap that they attracted schools of drinkers till long after work.

Of course a lunch can sometimes be an effective weapon in clinching more serious business. The more competitive merchant banks, like Rothschilds or Warburgs, are experts at deploying their stately meals to elicit information or support, mo for the kill over the thir of claret. Newspapers a companies reduce adverti submission with banquets nalists, who are more against than lunching, too aware that their se questions about a compar gin to lose their urgenc the third course of a lun the chairman.

It would be unfair to that only the British ind the war of eating: Americ London often seem determ show that they can outl Londoners. When a British paper was recently bought U.S. company, the most sign of the new ownership escalation of banquets seemed designed to reduc press lords to submissi coronaries. And the Am always have an extra wea their sleeve, to frighten th resolute Briton—the dread ness breakfast."

But the fact is that mo ish lunching is not desi clinch deals or impress but simply to appeal to th pany executives. It mi asked why, when living st are falling and industrial tion is stagnant, the lunc ness should be booming answer, as to many British phenomena, is a one: taxation.

Ironically enough it re gan 10 years ago, when th government first tried down business lunches in rants by disallowing them deductible expenses. Th panies retorted by providi own restaurants inside th ing, which were much discreet than a journey Connaught or Scott's. A s receiving a call at 3 p.m. no longer need to say "I to lunch" (a phrase so c that in showbiz language i "He's finished".) She co "He's at a meeting" or where in the building."

By a greater irony the war became really intensi the economic crisis thre ago, when the governm stricted all wage increas companies replied by step all kinds of fringe ben satisfy their executives, u became not so much the as the very core of the ment. If the company c pay their men more, the provide country houses, courses, swimming pools, fees, doctors—but above lavish lunches.

Thus the tax system c with traditional British to encourage a return to industrial life-style, with t pany headquarters takin the trappings and securit old country house, compl butlers and maids, and kitchens and dining room chief centers of activity companies even bought country house to add to forts at weekends. Th executives lived an inc self-contained life, profi their benefits from th world outside. The c became like regiments i time, revolving round the mess, with their own rit vants and cellars.

Gloomy Mome

In my gloomier mo sometimes imagine the taxmen, secretly in the foreign power, plotting struction of the British The first step, the ren incentives and risk tak reasonably easily achieve taxation and penalizing employed. The second p retreat to the 18th centur well under way by enc company benefits instead ries. But one problem r How to make quite s British businessmen di insist on working despite discouragement. The taxi lution was brilliant: to system which made s their life revolved ro longest possible lunch.

The International Tribune welcomes lette readers. Short letters better chance of bein lished. All letters are to condensation for spa sons. Anonymous letth not be considered for p tion. Writers may requ their letters be signe with initials but pre will be given to thos signed and bearing th er's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberg
Publisher
Robert R. Eckert
Editor
Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor
William R. Holden
Harry Bachr, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune. S.A. au capital de 1 330 000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08. Tel. 359-39-90. Telex 280.650 Herald Paris. Cables Herald Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
© 1977 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231

هكذا من الأصل

Nuclear Reprocessing Unit Planned

Brazil Rebuffs U.S. Pressures on A-Plant

By Karen DeYoung

SILIA, Dec. 13 (WP).—If persists in its plans to a nuclear reprocessing U.S. Secretary of State Vance warned during a ere two weeks ago, it runs ave risk of triggering a arms race with neighbor- gentina, which already has led enough uranium waste duce several hundred of bomb-building pluto- once it develops the re- ing technology.

message he brought from Aires, Mr. Vance said, hat if Brazil would re- reprocessing, Argentina likely do the same.

childish," a senior offi- the Brazilian Foreign y said after Mr. Vance me. "He probably said the ing to Argentina." Brazil, ficial said, can handle its s with Argentina without lp.

y case, Mr. Vance added the discussions, if Brazil developing its own re- ing technology the United could then offer all kinds stitutes—perhaps including ets of thorium, a ura- like fuel found in natural ice in Brazil.

ing but vague promises, azilian, who was present the discussions, said later. es, the official said, West y, a country that has uch more generous with its technology, has its own research program. "The ans think we don't know ng," he added.

U.S. 'Error'

end of round three in Bra- nuclear "disagreement" with ited States has left Brazil, own account, feeling quite tisfied. While the United has not given up its strug- gle to keep reprocessing technology from Brazil, it has, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "learned the error" of what Brazil considers U.S. heavy-handedness.

Brazil now seems almost taken aback at what it regards as the overwhelming success of its audacity. The Brazilizians feel they have proved, for the first time, that a developing country, highly dependent on U.S. trade and support, can strongly disagree and live to tell about it.

Round one was a visit to West Germany early this year by Vice-President Mondale to persuade the Germans to cancel the reprocessing part of a $10-billion, eight-reactor sale to Brazil on the ground that the Carter administration considers reprocessing technology too dangerous to spread around the world. Brazil, which was not consulted during the talks, was furious. West Germany refused to cancel.

Round two, a visit here in March by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, was by all accounts "disastrous." After seven hours of rancorous talks, the Brazilians said, Mr. Christopher presented a proposed joint communiqué outlining a curtailed Brazilian nuclear energy program. Brazil refused to sign. Mr. Christopher abruptly got on a plane back to Washington, and bilateral relations went into a deep freeze.

Technical Gambit

Then came Mr. Vance, calm and businesslike. The idea, U.S. negotiators said, was to convince Brazil, on a purely technical level, that reprocessing—the procedure whereby plutonium is separated from the uranium wastes of nuclear reactors—is inefficient and unnecessary. More importantly, the U.S. argument continued, highly volatile plutonium is so dangerous to have around that even the United States has banned construction of reprocessing facilities.

In response, Brazil tried a new tactic. The Brazilians smiled, nodded sagely, said they would take it all into consideration and cordially sent Mr. Vance on his way with a brass band, an airport red carpet and a promise to talk again.

"Their objective was to get him back on the plane as soon as possible without opening their mouths," a Latin American diplomat here said. "They were very satisfied that Vance didn't get anything out of them."

Discussions will doubtless continue next spring, when President Carter picks up the Southern Hemisphere leg of the 11-country tour he postponed last month. "We hope we can convince him," the Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. Carter does not want Brazil, or any other country, to have reprocessing technology. While reprocessed plutonium can be used as a reactor fuel, thus theoretically providing a virtually limitless fuel supply, it can also be converted into nuclear weapons fuel much faster than ordinary enriched uranium. Mr. Carter believes it is virtually impossible to safeguard large plutonium stockpiles.

Current international nuclear safeguards amount to regular international inventory checks of nuclear fuels and wastes. Plutonium could quickly be diverted or stolen, Mr. Carter and others believe, and made into a bomb before anyone would discover it was missing.

U.S. officials say privately that they are less worried about countries like West Germany and Japan developing their own reprocessing technology than they are about a Third World country, with no substantive nuclear research program of its own, getting reprocessing "cheap and easy" through technology transfer.

Brazil finds that attitude unfathomable. "We have always been a friend. They had a war with Japan in this century, and they say they're not worried about Japan," the ministry official said.

Besides, he said, "we are currently negotiating with the Dutch" on a plan that will prove plutonium can be safeguarded. "We are going to show the world. The U.S. believes very much in the information it has. Because they are very developed, they are sometimes inclined to think they have discovered the truth."



AP.

Mohammed Masmoudi

Masmoudi Ends Exile, Returns to Tunisia, Politics

TUNIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Former Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi, who has returned home from 3 1/2 years of exile in Europe, was reported today to be re-establishing contacts with his old friends and political associates.

He made it clear before flying here yesterday from Paris that he planned to stage a political comeback with the help of the 800,000-member General Union of Tunisian Workers, now engaged in a test of strength with President Habib Bourguiba's regime.

Mr. Masmoudi, 52, returned home in defiance of a press campaign against him by the state-controlled media. He was accused of being an adventurer and a greedy politician after he first announced his intention to end his exile in France in September.

Mr. Masmoudi has long been touted as Mr. Bourguiba's likely successor. He fell out of grace after engineering the abortive Libyan-Tunisian merger in January, 1974—a plan first enthusiastically underwritten, then rejected, by Mr. Bourguiba. Mr. Masmoudi was fired from his post and went into exile.

Spain Tightens Energy-Use Law

MADRID, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Spain introduced new measures yesterday to cut energy consumption as part of its general austerity program.

A royal decree said that fuel supplies for home heating will be reduced next year by 10 per cent. Public buildings will be heated only during working hours, with the temperature no higher than 20 degrees (68 F).

Street lighting will be reduced by 50 per cent at 11 p.m. Shopkeepers will, when closing, have to switch off all lights except those required for security. Factories consuming more than 2,000 tons of fuel a year must submit by July an outline of improvements to save energy.

Gardener in Tel Aviv Finds Munitions Dump

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—A Tel Aviv resident started planting an avocado tree for his daughter and found that the family had been living for years on an ammunition dump.

Alahu Azis discovered under his lawn dozens of live mortar shells which police believe date from World War I, when British and Turkish troops fought in the area. The whole street was cordoned off, homes were evacuated and the rusty shells were dug up.

Backed by New Trespassing Act

London Begins a Crackdown on Squatting in Public Housing

By Robert Holloway

LONDON, Dec. 13 (IHT).—The Greater London Council, the elected body responsible for public services policy, has begun a drive to end the decade-old problem of squatting in council-owned property.

This has already prompted action by the Wandsworth Council, one of 32 local authorities whose activities the council coordinates, resulting in the first arrest under the Criminal Trespass Law that took effect Dec. 1.

A 20-year-old squatter, Alan Bridge, faces a six-month jail term and a fine of £1,000 ($1,750) if convicted of resisting eviction.

A group supporting the squatters, called the Campaign Against a Criminal Trespass Law, said that the arrest set a "very important precedent" that could affect all the squatters in the city.

Political Moves Seen

Squatters suspect that they are being used to further the political ambitions of some of the 92 GLC members elected in May. Election to the GLC, which decides the allocation of public funds for services such as housing and transport in London, has in the past been used as a springboard by aspiring members of Parliament.

Some GLC officials say squatters must be evicted to fight a housing shortage; but George Tremlett, chairman of the Housing Policy Committee, denies there is a shortage and describes squatting as a law-and-order issue.

Equally varied are official views about squatters themselves. GLC members have called them politically motivated "bums" acting outside the law. Squatting itself is not an offense, however, and a report released by the government said many squatters were simply persons who had nowhere to live.

The GLC on Oct. 25 gave squatters a five-week "amnesty" in which to register, pay a weekly license fee for property they occupy and await an offer of new housing.

Those who refuse will be evicted and run the risk of arrest if they resist.

'Greater Need'

Officials said, "We need the houses for people in greater need."

But Mr. Tremlett, who estimated that there are 5,000 squatters in 1,438 of the 188,000 houses owned by the GLC, said on Nov. 1 that there was a "small surplus of about 40,000 houses" in London. Some of these belong to the 32 boroughs, which use public money to provide rented accommodation, and among them own around 600,000 houses.

Surplus or not, it is is hard to see how the GLC can keep its amnesty pledge to rehouse registered squatters if others have higher priority.

An official said that squatters would get only one offer of new housing before being evicted. The house offered would generaly be one that other persons had refused, he said.

This does not necessarily mean in severely substandard buildings. The councils own apartments in high-rise towers that, as a recent strike of elevator technicians proved, are unsuitable for the aged or persons with small children.

Squatters Skeptical

Many squatters are parents, however, and the GLC's claim the day after the amnesty expired that "something like 95 per cent" of squatters had registered is regarded with skepticism by squatters themselves.

After the amnesty, the GLC warned, it would "use all measures which the law allows" against squatters who failed to register and pay the license fee.

This varies from £1 to £2 a week for each room in houses that often lack basic amenities such as heating and a bathroom.

The council said that it would undertake no repairs before evicting the squatters and has refused to compensate them for any work they might have done.

In some houses, squatters had obviously done a considerable amount of recent repairs and maintenance. Claims to have spent upwards of £200 on property that they did not own seemed justified.

Poor Borough

A group of squatters that had formed a housing cooperative in Tower Hamlets, a poor borough stretching east of the City of London into dockland, had nothing in common with the drug-crazed hippy stereotype that grew out of the Piccadilly squats of the late 1960s.

The group of 16 included a newly qualified lawyer, several teachers of handicapped or immigrant children and social workers.

They were determined not to register with the GLC, saying the council's amnesty would not solve the housing crisis, of which they were the victims and not the cause.

The GLC's task may be harder than it thinks, for it appears to have underestimated the numbers of squatters on its property.

Against the official claim of 5,000, squatters' associations assess their total at around five times that figure.

And one squatter said that when he failed to receive notice of the amnesty and telephoned the GLC to inquire about it, he was told the house in which he was living had been "demolished in 1971."

Museum-Bound Plane Is Found Crashed in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A search helicopter today spotted in snowy mountains the wreckage of a World War II-vintage Heinkel 111 twin-engine bomber that a British stunt pilot and his wife tried Sunday to fly to Britain, government officials said.

A spokesman for the Transport Ministry said that no sign of life was observed at the site where the German-designed plane apparently crashed Sunday in bad weather. The crash site was said to be in the Guadarrama Mountains, 36 miles northwest of here.

The pilot, Neil Williams, 44; his wife, Ana, and mechanics Joseph Donaughy and Stephen Darnell were aboard the plane when it took off from Madrir, with Mr. Williams reportedly intending to fly the craft to a British museum, the spokesman said.

The Heinkel was used by German pilots in the Spanish Civil War and in the Battle of Britain. It has become a collector's item.

Spanish planes and helicopters and a U.S. military Hercules C-130 carried out a widespread air search for the Heinkel for two days before it was founds.

Striking Firemen Fight Volunteers Policemen in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Striking firemen fought the police and volunteer firefighters trying to answer an alarm call in Epping, northeast of London, last night in the first major trouble in the monthold national walkout of 33,000 firemen.

About 200 militant strikers from all over Britain besieged the firehouse at Epping. The fighting started when the strikers stopped part-timers, who have not joined the stoppage, from answering the alarm. The militants smashed the windshield on a fire truck.

Union officials reported several strikers were injured in the clash. The police moved in with dogs to break up the brawling and battled with strikers. The police reported at least one fireman was arrested.

The firemen are demanding a 30 per cent increase in their average weekly pay of £64 pounds ($115). The government has offered to give the firemen 10 per cent now, with the other 20 per cent coming in two stages.

Providence Fire Kills 7 Students

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 13 (UPI).—Seven Providence College students were killed early today —two by jumping out windows— in a fire that swept the top floor of a women's dormitory.

At least 15 students and a fireman were admitted to local hospitals after the four-alarm blaze.

The fire broke out about 3 a.m. on the fourth floor of Aquinas Hall. The cause of the fire was under investigation and school officials refused comment on reports that the building, which housed 150 to 200 students, had no sprinkler system.

Spain Students Strike to Protest

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Most Spanish universities were closed today as striking students mourned the death of a student who was killed in a clash yesterday between demonstrators and paramilitary civil guards at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Many of the universities were closed by officials after the student strikes began. The police prepared for further demonstrations throughout Spain.

The incident at Santa Cruz de Tenerife began when students demonstrating in support of workers' strikes built barricades, the police said, Javier Ricardo Fernandez, 22, was killed when police fired over the barricades. Another student was wounded.

Mr. Fernandez was the second demonstrator killed in political violence in Spain within eight days. On Dec. 5, a 19-year-old Communist worker died in Malaga in clashes between demonstrators and the police.

Swiss Village Lives Month Without Sun

MARTIGNY BOURG, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP).—A month without sun has started again for this small town of 3,300 in the southern Swiss Alps.

It lies deep in a narrow valley amid towering mountains that block off the winter sun every year for four weeks, from Dec. 9 to Jan. 6.



BMW cars are preferred in particular by people who combine very high standards with a down to earth approach to their cars. That is to say, by buyers who require top performance, safety and luxury equipment, but who also demand compact dimensions in a functional form. It is clear that BMW drivers with this progressive view of automobile performance do not only have a more enlightened view of the signs of the times, but that as a result of their dynamism and activity they belong to the more decisive sections of our society. And every automobile gets the driver that it deserves.

BMW cars
BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.

BMW – Sheer driving pleasure

GI Children in Thailand Face Stateless Future

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK (WP).—Some 4,000 "Amerasian" children born of American GI fathers and Thai mothers are in danger of being made stateless by a law which some say was intended to prevent Vietnamese refugees from becoming Thai citizens.

The law, passed in 1972, has recently been reinterpreted to include those children whose GI fathers have deserted them and their mothers in Thailand.

Because the United States will not grant the children citizenship without their fathers claiming them and proving their parenthood, the children are effectively made stateless.

What this means, in addition to their not being entitled to passports and therefore not being able to leave Thailand, is that they will be denied Thai identity cards, entry into universities, military academies and the armed services, civil service jobs and land ownership.

"Unless this law is revoked, our kids will be crippled for life," said Robert Hearn, resident director of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation in Bangkok. "We've seen it happen in South Korea and we know how children whose national loyalty can't possibly be questioned can be ruined."

Thai nationality is passed to children by their fathers. The law states, in part, that Thai nationality is to be withdrawn "from those persons born in the Kingdom of Thailand by alien fathers or by alien mothers, but without apparent legal fathers and at that time fathers or mothers were... *persons who were allowed to reside* in the Kingdom of Thailand temporarily."

Height of War

At the height of the Vietnam war, 50,000 GIs were based in Thailand.

According to one interpretation, the intentions of the law, imposed by former dictator Thanom Kittikachorn, was to prevent children of Vietnamese refugees, whose loyalty could be questioned and who were considered potential security risks, from gaining Thai citizenship.

Charin Kanchanomai, director of the registration division of the Bangkok administration department, said the law, known as Announcement 337, "was not intended to be used only against Vietnamese children, but it was to be applied against any aliens."

Charin said the law has been used against the so-called Amerasian children since it took effect five years ago. A Thai newspaper, Khemtit, reported that in May the Interior Ministry ordered district officers to apply the regulation to children with an alien parent whose birth registration listed them as Thais.

Noting that this definition would include the children of some 500,000 hill people and unknown numbers of illegal immigrants, Charin said in an interview, "So you can see that it is not intended to single out the Amerasian children at all."

He explained that the birth registration forms contained a small box for "nationality." In those cases where "Thai" had been written in and the father of the child was found to be foreign, he added, "The word 'Thai' is scratched out and 'not Thai' is written in."

To Be Reviewed

Since the issue of the Amerasian children was made public a few weeks ago, the pro-American military government has announced that "the matter will be reviewed as quickly as possible" and that "children born to Thai mothers ought to be entitled to Thai citizenship."

Hearn said he has seen registration forms showing fathers' names like "Mr. Jim" or "Sgt. Bob." According to other reports, in some cases nationality of the children is given as American.

"The district officials put down anything the mothers tell them," Hearn said, "and so they seal the fates of these kids for life."

According to Hearn, who has represented the Pearl S. Buck Foundation here for 10 years, "The Thai government has turned the whole matter of these kids over to us. Many of them look like Thais, all of them speak Thai and consider themselves Thais, but the government doesn't treat them like real Thais."

The foundation was established in 1964 by the late Nobel Prize-winning author and humanitarian Pearl S. Buck. It cares for 1,200 of the 4,000 or so Amerasian children in Thailand and has similar programs in the Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea and Okinawa.

Funded entirely by private donations from the United States, the foundation helps the abandoned Thai mothers or adoptive families to support the children. An estimated 90 per cent of the children were born out of wedlock.

Recently, U.S. Ambassador Charles A. Whitehouse expressed the "hope and belief" that Thailand would not reject the Amerasian children.



Three girls among the 4,000 "Amerasian" children in Thailand.

AP.

Conference Says Acropolis Works Should Be Moved

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—An international conference called to discuss how to save the Acropolis from air pollution has recommended that six statues be removed and replaced by replicas.

The statues are of six maidens known as the Caryatids. The experts suggested that they be stored in an air-conditioned museum room. The maidens have stood at the south portico of the Erechtheion—*the old temple of* Athens—for 2,500 years.

More than 100 Greek and foreign experts attended the three-day conference called by the Ministry of Culture and Sciences in cooperation with Unesco.

The final decision on whether the statues will be removed will be taken by George Plytas, Greek minister of culture and sciences.

PARIS FILMS

The End of Beau Geste—Maybe

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 13 (IHT).—Marty Feldman, the cockeyed cockney comic, is the second Mel Brooks accomplice (Gene Wilder was the first) to have jumped ship and turned director-author-actor. He makes his debut in this triple function with "The Last Remake of Beau Geste" (at the Marignan, the Quintette and the Luxembourg in English).

"Beau Geste" was a florid romantic novel about the Foreign Legion by P. C. Wren. A best seller in 1925, it was filmed the following year by Herbert Brenon with Ronald Colman as its star and proved an immense success. Since then it has appeared twice as a talkie.

Wren spun a yarn about three brothers of an aristocratic English clan who, falling under suspicion when a family treasure is stolen, quit their ancestral mansion and join the French Foreign Legion. Amid the riffraff of various underworlds, they serve bravely in a Sahara fortress warding off Arab assaults.

"Beau Geste," highly sentimental, gravely melodramatic and without relieving humor, is an easy target for mockery. When book and film were fresh in the public mind, a Paris revue included a skit sending up the scene of the jewel's disappearance.

The aunt of the Geste boys has placed the diamond on a silver platter for exhibition in the castle drawing room. The lights suddenly go off and, when relighted, the diamond is gone. The aunt has the doors locked and announces that she will extinguish the lights and when they are turned on the gem will be replaced on the silver platter—and no questions asked, for all present are on their honor. Again the electricity dims and when once more it comes on, the silver platter is missing. Feldman repeats this funny business and has extended the sketch with an additional blackout in which the table vanishes.

Michael York plays the handsome hero, Beau, subjected to many an embarrassing test of his pride and nobility, and Feldman has cast himself as the ne'er-do-well brother, popeyed with hero worship and slavishly loyal. His escape from prison to join his brother has been shot as a flicker of the early Chaplin days, and he has supplied some burlesque song numbers in the rousing style of musical-comedy soldier marches. Ann-Margret is an Elinor Glyn vamp, James Earl Jones is a double-dealing sheikh and Trevor Howard, Terry Thomas and Hugh Griffith are members of the British gentry as observed through vaudeville opera glasses. A good time is had by all.

* * *

"New York, New York" (at the Publicis Elysées and the Paramount Odéon in English) stars Liza Minnelli, but that is its sole asset and only an asset when Miss Minnelli is singing. Even in obvious discomfort when upon to recite her silly lin

That there is nothing to posterous to set down on p a fact known to every pub reader. It is not surprising that someone wrote "New New York," but it is almo yond belief that anyone it and has produced it at ce great expense. This exce a scenario might be merciful scribed as a very bad tel soap opera. It relates the absorbing tale of a girl wh a cheeky saxophonist at tory celebration in 1945, him and argues with him next two hours. She p when she starts to sing band—a more popular att than he and he loses his and takes to the bottle. word, the "Star is Born" murdered. The musical m with Miss Minnelli are as in the dark. Robert de Nir the surly musician and the

* * *

"Lo Scopone Scientifico," Italy, is not new and n funny unless you regar poisoning of an old wom a young boy as a mas hilarity. True enough, the is an ugly American, a c millionaires, and she is to the last twitch by Betta —but even so.

This 1972 Luigi Com comedy (at the Elysées L and the Monte Carlo in centers about a complicat game by which the Ar money bag outwits a foo fessional player whose wi children are in need. The ican has no other interes winning at the table and to the problems of her ri to everything else. Albert is the poor cardsharp, Mangano is his cautionir and Joseph Cotten appear old woman's ex-lover, cor and chauffeur, a sort of Boulevard" arrangement.

* * *

"Neuf Mois," directed Hungarian Marta Meszar which was awarded the national Critics' prize Cannes festival, is at the let Parnasse, the Saint des Arts and the 14 Juill tille (in its original versi French subtitles).

The director presents a heroine struggling fo pendence and equality, to be considered as a sej ject and housewife. I interesting specimen of liberation propaganda a more interestingly com Budapest. It has defini matic quality.



Marty Feldman and Ann-Margret in trouble.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Ronald Searle, Galerie Carmen Cassé, 10 Rue Malher, Paris 4, to Jan. 15.

The gallery has a lithographer's workshop in the back room, and Ronald Searle worked there over the last three years, producing a *charming series of humorous* works. The manner is now familiar to a broad public, but the inventive aesthetic touches are a surprise to the mind and a pleasure to the eye, and they show that Searle, though faithful to his subject, is by no means repeating himself. The subjects on the whole are cats and their predicaments. *The mood is no longer* that of urban grimness, which was an acid theme in Searle's work some years ago. Instead we find a world which, if not serene, is at least rather more human—or whatever the corresponding word should be for cats.

* * *

Reproductions, Galerie Igor Troubetzkoy, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8.

The reproduction of works of art presents an interesting problem from the technical and the psychological point of view: A good reproduction in some ways calls to mind the actors of the No theater who play the parts of women. The pieces shown here at *the inauguration of the gallery* ranged from Brueghel to Van Gogh and were, Troubetzkoy said, produced by a laborious manual process which, along with technical refinements that are not fully divulged, is considered justification enough for prices of around $600 for one reproduction. Most are very large in terms of reproductions (reproduction at one to one scale is prohibited by law). Some are larger than the original, some smaller. Those of works belonging to various national museums are made from photographs supplied by the museum itself. The result is irregular; colors are not always entirely plausible (though Troubetzkoy says he has taken intentional liberties in certain cases), and the imperfection of a camera lens can cause the borders of a picture to be fuzzy. Efforts have been made to give a sort of relief corresponding to the impasto. A close examination, however, shows that the bumps do not coincide with the actual brushstroke. One should not come too close to the No actor, I suppose. It would seem that the irregularity is a consequence of a conflict of purpose: Perfection is one, Troubetzkoy's penchant for improving on colors when he considers that the present state of a work is deteriorated is another, the desire to catch the trade winds is still another, and there may be more. Consequently, it is hard to tell whether excellence will triumph. It should be feasible, though, in the present day, to market first-rate—really first-rate—reproductions at the price of a two-record album, provided a market were created, *somewhat on the basis* of that which exists for records.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

The Arnolfini Marriage in Focus, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Jan. 8.

The latest "Painting in Focus," in which a masterwork is isolated with a handful of related works and documentation, is the famous "Arnolfini Marriage" by Jan van Eyck. The six other paintings are two further Van Eycks (one probably a self-portrait) and four on the theme of marriage from Italian primitive to 18th-century French. Other current National Gallery activities include a slide-tape presentation, "Pictures to Music," devised by the keeper, Cecil Gould, and the publication of a record with 11 paintings reproduced in accurate color on the sleeve—"Music in Pictures," in which the musicians portrayed are re-created in sound by singers and instrumentalists from the Royal Academy of Music.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Jane Austen Play Sold

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The autograph manuscript of a hitherto unknown play by Jane Austen, the early 19th-century novelist, was sold for £17,000 at a Sotheby's auction today. The play is called "Sir Charles Grandison or The Happy Man."

The World's most beautiful clothes now at London's most beautiful shop.

Chloé

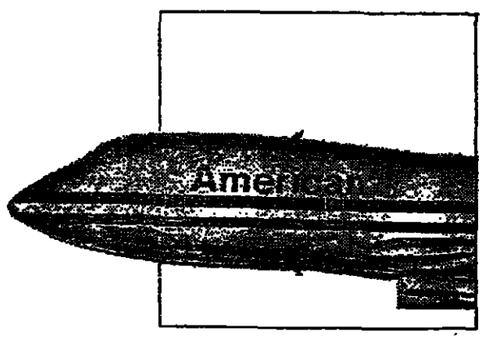
173 New Bond Street, London W1.
01-493 6277

AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (FRANCE)

HOTEL RAMEAU
5 Rue Rameau
Sunday, December 18, at 2 p.m.
Me BLACHE
950.56.86 & 951.23.95.
200
MODERN PAINTINGS
of the Impressionist, Post-impressionist, Cubist, Surrealist schools, and late XIXth-Century.
Public viewing:
Friday, Dec. 16 and Saturday, Dec. 17, from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

PALAIS DES CONGRES
Place du Château
Sunday, December 18
1) 10:30 a.m.: IMPORTANT XVIIth. XVIIIth. & XVIIIth. century
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
2) 2:30 p.m.: XVIIth., XVIIIth. & Charles X
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE and OBJETS D'ART
Experts: Messrs. Ananoff and Dillée.
Public viewing: Friday, Dec. 16: 2 to 6 p.m. - 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Saturday, Dec. 17: 10 to 12 a.m. - 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Maîtres P. and J. MARTIN
Tel.: 950.58.08

Why so many American Airlines passengers are Herald Tribune readers.



Frequent flyers demand outstanding service. That's why, whenever possible, they fly with the company named by the U.S. Airline Passengers Association as frequent flyers' number 1 choice for domestic air travel in the USA – American Airlines.

International Herald Tribune readers certainly qualify as "frequent flyers." During the past twelve months, 91% of them have flown at least once and nearly one in five has made 20 or more air trips. Fifty-six percent have travelled to North America, and once there many continue their trips on domestic airlines.

Whether travelling for business or pleasure, these experienced flyers want an airline whose efficiency and service they can depend on.

No wonder so many American Airlines passengers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice versa.



PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

In English
PUBLICIS-ELYSEES, PARAMOUNT, ODEON

New York, New York... Amour Amour... New York, New York... Amour Amour...
LIZA MINNELLI ROBERT DE NIRO



LIZA MINNELLI ROBERT DE NIRO "NEW YORK, NEW YORK"
New York, New York... Amour Amour... New York, New York... Amour Amour...

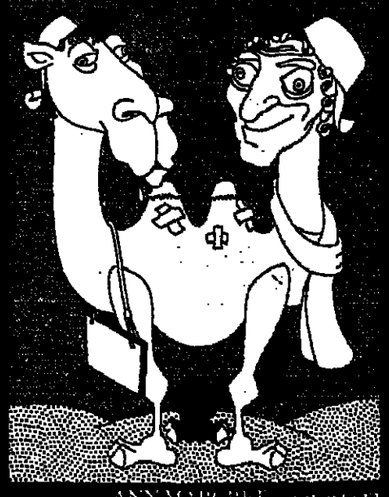
FETE AL'ALCAZAR
REVUE ENTIEREMENT NOUVELLE
DINER 21H SPECTACLE 23H
62, RUE MAZARINE, 329 02 20, Paribas
designed by Dick PRICE

Watch for this feature every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

in original version
MARIGNAN PATHÉ / QUINTETTE / LUXEMBO

THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE



MARTY FELDMAN ANN-MARGRET MICHAEL Y
PETER USTINOV JAMES EARL JONES
"THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE"
also starring TREVOR HOWARD - HENRY GIBSON - TERRY-TH

هكذا من الأصل

Basel Talks Non-Action Pushes Dollar Lower

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The dollar plunged today as more uncertainty spread through the foreign exchange markets after a meeting of central bankers in Basel failed to announce any agreed tactics to support the U.S. currency.

Informed sources said that at informal talks in Basel, U.S. officials resisted pressure from their European counterparts to prop up the dollar, which has been falling for many months.

The dollar fell to new lows against the major Continental currencies. In Frankfurt, it closed at 2.1475 deutsche marks, down from 2.17 DM yesterday. In Zurich, it closed at 2.10 Swiss francs, down from 2.12. In Amsterdam, it was quoted at 2.34 guilders.

Banking sources in Frankfurt said today the Bundesbank, which has been intervening heavily on the markets to prop up the dollar, may not be so quick to do so in the future due to the apparent failure to reach a concerted international support agreement.

The Bundesbank has accumulated huge amounts of foreign exchange mainly because of its dollar-buying operations, and it is worried that these currency inflows into West Germany may cause inflation, the sources said.

The Bundesbank's basic policy of intervening to try to dampen erratic movements is likely to remain unchanged, but in the absence of a concerted dollar-support agreement, it may adopt a looser definition of what it regards as erratic, the sources added.

Today, the central bank bought $17.4 million after the dollar had fallen to a record fixing low of 2.1480 marks on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market. The intervention was small when seen against the total Bundesbank effort since the latest bout of currency unrest began in late September.

The Bundesbank disclosed today that it has bought currency worth around $4.2 billion from Oct. 1 until last week in its attempts to smooth out fluctuations in currency rates.

In its latest monthly report, issued today, the Bundesbank said the recent decline in the dollar's value had brought about a clear deterioration in West Germany's price competitiveness in the export market.

Dealers said that the Frankfurt market was now in a state of complete uncertainty about the dollar's future.

British Output Falls by 1.3%

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—British industrial production fell 1.3 per cent in October from the upward revised September figure, the Central Statistical Office said, today.

The provisional seasonally-adjusted index, base 1970, fell to 101.4 in October from 102.7 in September, revised from 102.0, and 102.7 in August.

Threat Seen To U.K. Cars

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's auto industry is "bleeding to death," David Plastow, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders warned today, blaming the industry's poor performance on its excessive record of strikes and walkouts.

Addressing the society's annual banquet, Mr. Plastow said: "We have to reflect upon a most disappointing year for our vehicle manufacturing companies. The number of vehicles we have produced has been severely curtailed by labor relations problems."

Mr. Plastow called on both unions and management "at the highest levels" to seek a long-term agreement to reduce production losses caused by industrial disputes.

Mr. Plastow, who is managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings Ltd., said that most of the problem came from unofficial strikes, which "are presently running at an annual rate of three to four figures."

Passenger car production in the United Kingdom this year is unlikely to exceed the 1976 output of 1.33 million units despite increased demand for British cars both at home and abroad.

Although Mr. Plastow did not venture figure on this year's probable losses due to industrial disputes, industry officials admit they run into hundreds of thousands of cars a year.

Vehicle output in the past three years has run at an annual average rate of 1.3 million units a year, compared with an annual average rate of 1.8 million units a year from 1971 through 1973. It is estimated that the actual capacity of the industry is about 2 million cars a year.

...ian Prices Rise

...ME, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—...s consumer price index for ...ing families rose 1.5 per cent ...ovember to 124.1 (base year ..., after a gain of 1.1 per cent ...ctober, the statistics Institute ...rts. This was the sharpest ...since an identical 1.5-point ...ase last April.

Tokyo Urged By Keidanren To Reflate

Sets Growth Target Of 6.5% for 1978

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—*The Federation of Economic Organizations* (Keidanren) said today it has urged the government to introduce reflationary measures to raise real economic growth to at least 6.5 per cent next year from an estimated 5.3 per cent 's year.

This would reduce Japan's current account surplus to $6.6 billion from an estimated $10.5 billion in the fiscal year ending next March, it said in a statement.

It proposed a national budget of 35 trillion yen ($145 billion at 241 yen to the dollar) for the fiscal year starting in April, compared with a reported government plan for a budget of about 33 trillion yen, it said.

Keidanren also proposed tax cuts to encourage fixed business investments, preferential taxation and subsidies for residential construction, re-examination of the land policy, electric power source development and oil stockpiling.

It said the measures would also reduce Japan's trade surplus to $14.9 billion from an estimated $17.6 billion in the current fiscal year.

Without these measures, the economic growth rate will fall to 4.1 per cent, while the current account and trade surpluses will fall only slightly to $16.8 billion and $9 billion respectively, it said.

Keidanren president Toshiwo Doko said that surplus countries such as Japan and West Germany should expand domestic demand to help world economic recovery.

Mr. Doko also told businessmen at a Japan-American symposium on economic harmony that Japan should alter its industrial structure and yield whatever industries it cannot maintain to the competition from developing countries.

Dollar, Shares Drop

Meanwhile, the value of the yen rose even higher today while Tokyo Stock Exchange prices tumbled following the statement yesterday by an American official that Japan's plan to reduce its trade surplus does not satisfy the United States.

The statement was made by Robert Strauss, special U.S. trade representative, after hearing an outline of the plan by Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's minister for external economic affairs.

The dollar for overnight delivery closed at 240.90 yen after opening at 241.30. It stood at 242.40 at yesterday's close.

On the stock exchange the market average fell 30.44 to close at 4,778.53. The Tokyo Stock Exchange index closed at 356.66, down 1.70. The market rose initially, but fell at midday on news of the Strauss statement.

Price Index, Ship Orders

In another development, the Bank of Japan said the November wholesale price index fell 0.7 per cent to an unadjusted 167.2 (base 1970) following a 0.3-per-cent decline in October.

The year-on-year fall was 0.9 per cent, compared with October's year-to-year rise of 0.1 per cent, it said.

This was the first year-on-year fall since July, 1972.

Kaunda Appeals To the West for Private Investors

LUSAKA, Dec. 13 (WP).—President Kenneth Kaunda announced here today that Zambia is opening its doors to Western private investors interested in exploiting this country's large untapped mineral resources, including sizable uranium deposits.

Speaking at a national conference of the ruling United National Independence party, the Zambian leader called upon foreign companies to help this economically depressed nation launch a "new economic takeoff" beginning early next year.

"We want investors with money to come into the country and start large-scale exploitation of these selected and proven mineral deposits immediately with state participation," he said, listing among Zambia's mineral reserves gold, emeralds, diamonds, iron ore and precious and semiprecious stones.

"We are throwing the door open in 1978 for large-scale and medium-scale investors to come and work these deposits," he said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Marshall Field Rejects Bid

Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles is offering to buy Chicago-based Marshall Field for $162 million. Field's rebuff included an antitrust lawsuit to block the bid. Carter Hawley Hale proposes a price of $36 per share "as a base for negotiations." If the two were to merge, Carter Hawley Hale would move up from its present spot as seventh largest U.S. department store chain to third, behind Federated Department Stores and May Department Stores. CHH said the offer was fair but "not immutable" and open to negotiation. If Field declines to negotiate, CHH says it "will not be bound by these proposals in any offer or other action which we may elect to pursue in the future." Marshall Field shares have traded between $17 and $25 625 this year. The firm's book value (total assets minus obligations to others) is about $26.47 per share. Despite the substantial premium offered by CHH, Marshall Field is rejecting the bid. The company's official statement simply announced that the firm had asked the federal court to block any such merger "as a clear violation of federal anti-trust laws."

Japanese Vehicle Exports Rise

Toyota Motor's vehicle exports rose 7.3 per cent in November compared with October, to 129,365 units, and were 17.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. The November total comprised 86,107 passenger cars, 42,129 trucks and 1,069 buses. U.S. shipments rose 16 per cent to 51,795 units from last year and those to Saudi Arabia were up 33.8 per cent to 11,274 units. Exports to Belgium more than doubled to 5,074 units and those to Britain rose 71 per cent to 4,300 units. Nissan Motor's export shipments in November rose to 126,743 units, up 29.7 per cent from October and 28.6 per cent over November last year. This included 53,017 units to the United States, up 57.3 per cent from a year earlier; 8,795 units to Britain, up 250 per cent, and 7,380 to Saudi Arabia, down 8 per cent. Overall, Toyota produced 246,517 vehicles in November, up 9.9 per cent from a year ago while Nissan turned out 210,875 units, down 1.3 per cent.

Daimler 1977 Turnover Rises

Daimler-Benz expects worldwide revenue this year will total some 25.5 billion deutsche marks, up from last year's 23.5 billion DM. Management board chairman Joachim Zahn expects that earnings will also show an improvement. Car output was up around 8 per cent, or 30,000 vehicles to 400,000 units—30 per cent above the 1971 level. By contrast, the overall German motor industry will only grow by some 3 per cent over that previous record year, with an estimated 1977 total of 3.8 million vehicles, Mr. Zahn says. The domestic group's turnover is estimated at some 21 billion DM compared with 19.4 billion DM in 1976, with cars accounting for around 11 billion DM compared with 9.4 billion DM last year.

Negative Cash Flow at Phelps Dodge

Phelps Dodge expects that "at any copper price that it appears prudent to predict, we would have a negative cash flow next year." George Monroe, chairman, notes that the company, the second largest U.S. copper producer, has $55 million of long-term debt coming due in 1978. "We have ample revolving bank credit to cover the negative cash flow, but the long-term credit market appears favorable at this time and we are currently planning a private placement of $75 million of 20-year notes," he says. The company, he adds, plans to trim its 1978 capital outlays about 16 per cent from this year's $130 million, mainly because of the conclusion of programs to increase uranium and copper output and for pollution control.

Basic Discord Papered Over

Textile States Agree to Extend Trade Pact

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The world's major textile trading nations reached an understanding today to extend the multi-fiber agreement (MFA), which controls such trade, for another four years from Jan. 1, 1978.

Sources attending the negotiations said that some modifications to the current pact have been agreed to and that these would be presented to the full 50-nation textiles committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade tomorrow.

Sources said that though the understanding was between major textile trading nations, the main hardline exporters that had stalled the talks—Brazil and India—were part of it and that there was little doubt that the modified protocol to establish an extension would pass the textiles committee and be opened for initialling soon.

The 50 nations that adhere to the MFA account for between 80 and 85 per cent of the world trade in textiles, which amounts to about $50 billion annually.

Essentially, the sources said, the new procedure papers over deep disagreement between exporters and some of the importers on the basic 1978 treaty provisions for an annual 6-per-cent increase of textile deliveries by developing states to the advanced consumer nations.

The European Economic Community had threatened not to take part in an extended agreement unless it is changed to allow departures from the 6-per-cent rule. The Common Market has negotiated export restraint pacts with textile suppliers and wants these endorsed in a renewed treaty.

Several developing exporting countries opposed this on the ground that it would open the door to textile import restrictions by other treaty members as well. But apparently the hard-liners agreed to accept a compromise rather than lose all advantages of the multifiber arrangement.

As described by the sources the agreed formula looked more like a face-saving device that does not really solve the basic underlying differences and may still give rise to disputes at a later stage.

The sources said participants are now in general agreement that the treaty be extended by a simple protocol while a compromise allowing departures from its 6-per-cent rule would be spelled out in a separate document.

The separate document would be a summing-up of the negotiations by Olivier Long, director of GATT and chairman of the textiles committee.

The protocol, the sources said, would contain a reference to Mr. Long's summing up as a condition of treaty extension. Thus departures from the 6-per-cent rule would still remain a key element of an extended textile agreement without being spelled out specifically in the text of the treaty itself.

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—French unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted 1.05 million in November, an estimated 4.8 per cent of the labor force, from October's 1.1 million. The Labor Ministry said that on an unadjusted basis unemployment fell to 1.18 million from 1.21 million.

Philippine Firm Seeks $140-Million Credit

HONG KONG, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. is borrowing $140 million to help finance the extension of its Manila-area telephone network.

The loan is being arranged in two portions: A $77-million, 7 1/2-year credit carrying an interest rate at 1 5/8 percentage points above the London interbank rate (Libor) and a commitment fee of 5/8 per cent and a $63-million loan that has been already raised privately in West Germany.

Much of the equipment involved in the extension of the telephone system is being supplied by Siemens of West Germany.

Comecon Bank Signs Eurolean

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Comecon's International Investment Bank signed a $600-million seven-year Eurocredit facility with a group of banks today.

The loan carries an interest margin of 1 point over Libor.

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED
JEWELRY WATCHES
All AVAILABLE at EXPORT PRICES
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
Tel.: 031/33.13.62. ANTWERP 2000
Sales factory showroom, Lange Herentalsstraat 29.
Tel.: 02/218.28.83. BRUSSELS 1000
Centre Int. Rogier, 15th Floor, Suite 1509. Entrance Hermes
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat. till 4 p.m.

N.Y. Stocks Decline In Lackluster Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (IHT).—Stocks were slightly lower throughout the session today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was down about 3 points at midday, gained some ground in the afternoon and closed off 0.52 to 815.23. It was off 1.04 at 3 p.m.

Volume totaled 19.19 million shares, up from 18.18 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors are worried about the declining dollar and the sluggish economy. November retail sales figures released yesterday were also mildly disappointing, one analyst said.

In addition, another analyst said, lack of progress in drafting an energy bill is weighing on the market and tax selling may also be causing some weakness.

Corning Glass, ex a 38-cent dividend, fell 3 1/8 to 53 5/8. Yesterday the company said it expects lower fourth-quarter operating earnings and is unsure of its first-quarter outlook.

Bates Manufacturing rose 1 1/4 to 38 1/2. Bates said it has terminated a contract to sell about 8,300 acres of non-coal land in Tennessee.

Actively-traded J. Ray McDermott was up 2 3/8 to 58 1/4 on 229,100 shares when it was halted due to an imbalance. Borden picked up 1 to 31 1/2. The company said it plans to repurchase up to 800,000 shares.

Superior Oil lost 3 to 241, Getty Oil 2 1/2 to 162, General Dynamics 1 to 47 3/4, Wrigley 1 1/4 to 72 and Digital Equipment 1 to 44 5/8.

National Starch & Chemical gained 1 1/2 to 67, Norton 2 1/4 to 42 1/4, Oakite Products 2 to 18, Moore McCormack 1 5/8 to 29 7/8, Gable Industries 1 1/8 to 7 1/2, Natomas 1 1/4 to 37 3/8, Murphy Oil 1 1/8 to 37 3/8, Kennecott Copper 1 1/4 to 20 1/2, Iowa Beef Processors 1 1/4 to 30, Soo Lines 1 to 48 5/8 and Celanese 1 5/8 to 43.

Eurocurrency Control Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, urged yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board set reserve requirements for Eurocurrency lending by overseas branches of U.S. banks.

By channeling billions of dollars to their foreign branches for lending abroad, Rep. Reuss said, large U.S. banks are reducing the supply of domestic credit "during this critical state of our domestic recovery."

He argued for the reserve requirements in a letter to Fed chairman Arthur Burns.

Replying to an earlier letter from Rep. Reuss, Mr. Burns had disagreed with the chairman's appraisal of the situation.

"Generally," Mr. Burns said, "interest-rate levels in this country are little affected by international credit flows; instead, they are influenced almost entirely by the demand for and supply of credit in our enormous domestic credit markets."

Under existing regulations, foreign branches of U.S. banks have a 4-per-cent reserve requirement on money they lend back to their U.S. parent banks. In addition, the foreign branches now have a 1-per-cent reserve requirement, under Fed rules, for loans to other U.S. borrowers. This was reduced from 4 per cent in November.

Mr. Reuss, in a statement, said the Fed should take the lead in "persuading central banks of all nations in the Eurocurrency markets to impose uniform reserve requirements on all Eurocurrency deposits."

Improvement Expected For W. German Firms

FRANKFURT, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Most sectors of West German industry can expect an improvement in demand and earnings in 1978 as a result of tax cuts and government investment incentives, Commerzbank said in its annual review of German industry.

The bank's prognosis is based on the assumption that wage settlements for 1978 will be better geared toward improved productivity than in 1977, it said. Sharp differences between sectors will show an evening trend next year, it added.

In general, the capital goods sector can expect to benefit from higher replacement requirements and fewer impediments to power plant construction. Export prospects remain uncertain, however, the report cautioned.

E. German Economy Loses Bounce

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The East German economy, traditionally the leader of the European Communist bloc, still provides the highest standard of living in the Communist world but it has lost much of its buoyancy.

The rate of growth is slowing and the already strained labor force is being exhorted to work even harder to meet official planning targets.

Seeking new ways to impress the world that East Germany is a viable, independent state that will never be reunited with its bigger and much richer neighbor, West Germany, the Socialist Unity (Communist) party and its government have announced a massive celebration of the state's 30th anniversary, two years in advance.

"We will prepare the jubilee with new labor achievements in all areas of society's life," declared the statement that covered two pages in the official newspaper, Neues Deutschland.

A country with few natural resources, a chronic shortage of labor and a bigger military budget than most other members of the East European trading group, Comecon, East Germany established an enviable record both for exporting goods and raising individual standards of living in the 1960s.

Eyeing the Jones's

The nation's leaders felt a particular challenge, not only to excel within the Communist world but to keep its own living standard within hailing distance of West Germany's.

Since 80 per cent of the East German population of under 17 million can see West German television, and several million receive regular visits from West German relatives, the difference in living standards is more graphic than in the other, more isolated Communist countries.

The difference is most telling in Berlin, where thousands of foreign tourists daily cross through the huge wall that divides the city and can compare the gaudy, rich life of the western part of the city with the drab streets of the Eastern zone.

The quality and supply of goods in East German stores are better than in other East European countries but still are far inferior to Western goods. Lines form daily outside most stores and individuals complain there is little they want to buy.

Under Erich Honecker, now head of state as well as Communist party boss, East Germany attempted to raise individual living standards rapidly in the 1970s without raising prices. The regime had seen the results in neighboring Poland when the government there tried to raise prices in 1970 and was overthrown by a workers' uprising. The Honecker formula started to break down following the oil embargo of 1973, but the government held firm to the policy of not raising prices except for new and improved products. The party chief, who took power in 1971, fixed basic prices at the 1960 level so that the cost of price subsidies is estimated at $27 billion in the current five-year plan that ends in 1980.

Low-Cost Basics

As a result, the cost of food, housing and basic living supplies is low, but the prices on appliances, automobiles and other so-called luxury goods are high.

For a skilled worker who earns the equivalent of $360 a month in gross pay, it takes 2 1/2 months to buy a black and white television set and 9 1/2 months to buy the smallest domestic car, a plastic-body Trabant with an enigme that uses a combination of oil and gasoline.

The Honecker policy now has resulted in a slowdown in the economy and an apparent shift back to traditional planning schemes to put more emphasis on export industries.

In 1976, the economy grew at only 3.7 per cent instead of the planned 5.3 per cent. The growth rate in the first half of 1977 was 4.5 per cent instead of 5.1 per cent. The government has announced that next year's growth target is 5.2 per cent compared with the 1977 goal of 5.5 per cent.

With the price-rise alternative removed, the East German planners have decided to stimulate growth by trying to raise labor efficiency, invest in greater development of fuel sources—almost exclusively lignite (brown coal)—and increase export sales.

Many Western experts believe the plan is unrealistic, especially the scheme for enlarging export sales to the West by 100 per cent and by 50 per cent to Comecon partners.

© Los Angeles Times.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

Ekofisk Transportation System

Norpipe a·s

owned 50/50 by
Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s (Statoil)
and
The Phillips Group
consisting of
Phillips Petroleum Company Norway
American Petrofina Exploration Company of Norway
Norsk AGIP A/S Norsk Hydro a.s Elf Aquitaine Norge A/S
Total Marine Norsk A/S Esmofrep Norge A/S
Coparex Norge A/S Cofranord A/S

U.S. $300,000,000
EUROCURRENCY CREDIT

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
CHEMICAL BANK
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK AG
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED
THE NORWEGIAN BANKING GROUP FOR PETROLEUM FINANCING
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

AND PROVIDED BY

ANDRESENS BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT (BEC)
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BERGEN BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CHEMICAL BANK
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CITIBANK, N.A.
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK AG
CONTINENTAL BANK
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
CREDIT DU NORD
CREDIT SUISSE
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
FIRST CITY NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS
IRVING TRUST COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
SECURITY PACIFIC BANK
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
TEXAS COMMERCE BANK
UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.
UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

— 1977 — High Low | Stock | Div in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close

39⅞ 31⅛ ACF 2 6.1 9 51 32⅞ 32½ 32⅝+ ¼
23¼ 15⅝ AMF 1.24 7.1 8 96 17¾ 17⅜ 17½— ¼
19⅝ 12½ APL 1 7.5 6 15 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
50⅞ 33 ARA 1.45 4.2 9 125 34⅞ 34¼ 34¼— ⅜
23⅝ 17¼ ASA .80 4.0 203 20¼ 20 20⅛— ⅛
12⅞ 7¾ ATO .40 4.5 6 34 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞+ ⅛
57¼ 38⅝ AbbtLb 1.20 2.2 15 56 54⅝ 54⅛ 54¼— ¼
13⅞ 9½ AcmeC .60 4.8 12 8 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅜
3⅜ 2⅝ AdmDg .04 1.1 5 29 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
13¼ 11⅜ AdaEx 1.15e 9.3 35 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ¼
5¼ 3⅜ AdmMl .20e 4.1 6 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
15⅞ 9⅝ Addrsg .10e .7 54 14⅝ 14⅜ 14½— ⅛
38⅜ 28⅝ AetnaLf 1.60 4.5 5 463 35⅞ 35⅜ 35½— ½
21½ 15¼ Ahmans .80 4.1 5 8 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
3⅞ 2⅜ Aileen 63 33 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
35⅞ 21 AirPrd .40 1.5 11 1299 26⅛ 25½ 26⅛
16 11½ AirbFrt .70 4.6 12 36 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
38¼ 26⅜ AIRCO ⅝ ⅝ ⅞ 38 35¼ 34½ 34⅝— ½
19⅛ 11¼ Akzona .80 6.9 16 x134 11¾ 11½ 11⅝
18⅛ 14⅜ AlaGas 1.40 8.4 6 4 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
99½ 98 AlaP pf 9 9.1 z2150 98½ 98⅛ 98½—1
116½ 110 AlaP pf 11 9.7 z150 113 112½ 113 +1
106 93 AlaP pf 9.44 9.3 z220 102¾ 102 102
95 88½ AlaP pf 8.16 9.2 z3000 88¾ 88⅞ 88¾— ¾
95¾ — AlaP pf 8.28 9.2 z170 91 90¼ 90¼
22 12⅞ Alaskin .66 4.8 22 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ¼
20⅛ 15¼ Albany .80 4.6 6 32 17½ 17⅜ 17⅜
8¼ 6 Alberto .36 4.6 15 19 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞
27¼ 19⅞ Albertsn .80 2.9 9 31 27¼ 27 27⅛— ¼
29½ 21¼ AlcanA 1.40 5.8 6 245 24⅛ 23⅞ 24
24⅞ 18⅛ AlcoStd .96a 4.3 5 29 22½ 22⅛ 22½
41¾ 16⅛ AlconLb .32 .8 28 2 u42 41⅞ 42 + ¼
8¼ 5⅝ Alexdr .40 6.3 8 19 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜
15⅝ 11⅞ AllgCp .60a 3.9 5 23 15⅝ 15½ 15½
25⅛ 16⅝ AllgLd 1.28 6.6 11 15 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝
43½ 35⅝ AllgLd pf 3 8.3 5 36⅜ 36⅛ 36⅛— ¼
22½ 21¼ AlgL pr2.19wi 10. 1223 22 21⅞ 21⅞— ¼
22⅝ 19½ AllgPw 1.72 8.6 8 114 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
19⅞ 12⅞ AllenGp .88 4.9 8 31 18 17⅞ 18
37¼ 20 Allergan .50 1.4 15 35 35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅝
51⅝ 38¾ AlldCh 2 4.6 9 128 43¼ 43 43⅛— ¼
14⅝ 11 AlldMnt .72 6.3 7 103 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
15⅝ 10 AlldPd .60e 4.3 50 15 14 14 14 — ¼
24⅛ 19⅛ AlldStr 1.10 5.0 6 358 22⅛ 21¾ 22 + ⅛
4½ 2⅛ AlldSup 31 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
33⅝ 22⅝ AllisCh 1.30 5.4 5 128 24⅝ 24⅜ 24¼— ¼
59½ 40⅝ Alcoa 1.80 4.1 8 524 43¼ 42⅝ 43½+ ½
36⅝ 19¾ AmlSug 1 4.9 14 20½ 20¼ 20⅜— ⅛
59¾ 31½ Amax 1.75 4.9 10 120 35⅝ 35⅜ 35½+ ¼
141 84⅞ Amax pf5.25 5.8 3 90¼ 90 90 — ¼
59¾ 40⅝ Amax pf 3 7.3 62 41½ 41¼ 41¼+ ¼
35¾ 21⅝ AMBAC 1.30 4.0 9 71 32⅜ 32 32⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 10⅛ Amcord .80 5.6 7 33 14¼ 14¼ 14⅜
25⅛ 17½ Amrce 1.20 5.2 7 x5 23 23 23 — ⅛
37⅝ 25⅛ AHess .80b 2.9 5 x225 28⅛ 27⅞ 27⅞
82 60½ AHes pf3.50 5.5 31 63⅞ 63¼ 63¼— ⅜
24 16 AAirFlt .64 3.6 8 23 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
14¼ 8 AmAir 3 165 10 9⅝ 10
5 2⅛ AmAir wt 145 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼
22¾ 20⅝ AAir pf 2.18 10. 17 21¼ 21⅛ 21¼+ ⅛
17¾ 13⅛ ABaker 1.20 7.3 6 17 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
48⅛ 41⅛ ABrnds 3.04 7.0 8 82 43½ 43⅛ 43⅜
26 23¼ ABrd pf1.70 7.2 2 23½ 23½ 23½+ ¼
47⅛ 36 ABdcst 1.40 3.5 7 217 40⅞ 40½ 40½— ¼
14⅛ 10⅛ ABxM .50 3.9 7 260 13¼ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅜
41¾ 35⅛ AmCan 2.50 6.5 7 35 38½ 38¼ 38½+ ⅛
24⅛ 22¼ ACan pf1.75 7.6 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
3½ 1¾ ACentry 28 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
19½ 16 ACredt 1.30 7.4 5 9 17½ 17⅜ 17½— ⅛
29⅝ 23 ACyan 1.50 5.6 10 572 27 26⅞ 27 + ⅛
13¼ 7⅛ AmDistl 2 9 9 9 + ⅛
30⅜ 23¾ ADT .96 3.4 11 128 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅛— ¼
8½ 6½ ADualVt 4 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
14½ 13⅜ ADul pf.84a 5.9 4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
25⅝ 23 AElPw 2.12 8.7 10 359 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
41⅞ 35 AmExp 1.40 3.8 11 660 37⅜ 36⅞ 37 — ⅜
15¼ 11⅛ AFamily .50 3.8 5 26 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
5¼ 2⅞ AmFnSys 5 11 4½ 4½ 4½
16¼ 10⅛ AFnSy pf z300 15⅝ 15½ 15½
25⅛ 23⅛ AGIBd 1.96e 8.2 49 24¼ 23⅞ 24
19 16½ AGnCv 1.32 7.6 16 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
24⅜ 17¾ AGenIns .90 3.9 5 47 23 22⅞ 22⅞
32 25⅞ AGIn pf1.80 6.1 14 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
24 17⅞ AGIn pf .90 4.0 15 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜
10¼ 8½ AHeritLf .36 4.1 7 4 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
26⅝ 16¼ AmHoist 1 5.1 7 48 20 19¾ 19¾— ⅜
32½ 24⅞ AHome 1.20 4.5 14 834 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝+ ⅛
31 22 AmHosp .55 2.1 13 161 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅜— ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ AmInvst .24 4.4 8 8 5½ 5⅜ 5½
18⅝ 10⅞ AMI .48a 2.7 9 158 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+ ¼
16½ 8 AMdcp .50b 3.2 8 233 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
5¼ 3⅜ AmMotrs 40 267 4 4 4 + ⅛
47½ 40 ANatR 2.60 6.1 8 123 46¼ 45⅞ 46¼+ ⅜
17⅞ 10⅛ AShip .60a 3.8 7 16 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
37 25⅞ AStand 2 5.6 7 274 35⅞ 35⅜ 36 + ⅜
99 73⅞ A Std pf4.75 4.9 1 96½ 96½ 96½
11 6⅜ ASterll .30 4.0 25 94 7⅝ 7½ 7½
36⅛ 27½ AmStrs 2.10 7.0 7 62 30 30 30
65⅜ 58⅞ ATT 4.20 7.0 9 1144 59⅞ 59⅝ 59⅞+ ¼
68⅛ 61¼ ATT pf 4 6.3 14 64 63⅞ 64 + ⅛
51⅝ 48⅝ ATT pf 3.64 7.2 3 50¼ 50¼ 50¼
52¼ 49¼ ATT pf 3.74 7.3 6 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛
14 11⅛ AWatWk .76 5.6 5 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
14½ 13⅛ AWat pf1.25 8.9 z10 14 14 14
17½ 13⅞ AWa 5pf1.25 8.8 z220 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼— ⅛
19⅛ 15 Ameron 1 5.7 6 1 17½ 17½ 17½
13⅛ 9⅝ AmesD .40 3.2 5 12 12½ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
35 27 Ametek 1.60 5.2 10 19 30½ 30¼ 30½+ ⅛
10¼ 13⅞ Amfac 1 6.0 26 51 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
18⅞ 11½ AMIC .20 1.5 5 15 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 24¼ AMP Inc .48 1.8 13 66 26¼ 26⅛ 26¼— ⅛
13½ 9⅞ Ampco .60 4.9 8 6 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 7⅝ Ampex 9 123 9¼ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
2⅜ 1½ AmrepCp 68 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
26¼ 17¼ Amstar 1.35 7.2 8 25 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
59⅞ 44 Amsted 2.60 4.6 8 34 56¼ 56⅛ 56⅛+ ⅛
17 5⅜ Amtel .44 2.7 13 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
32⅞ 26⅛ AnchrH 1.50 5.6 7 9 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅜
26⅛ 19⅛ AndClay 1 4.7 7 17 21⅜ 21 21⅜+ ⅛
7½ 5¼ Angelica .30 5.2 7 31 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9¼ 6½ Anixter .24 3.4 7 61 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
9⅞ 7⅛ AnsulCo .53t 6.3 15 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜
28⅛ 15⅝ Apache .70 3.5 11 22 20 19½ 19⅝— ⅜
50⅛ 32⅝ ApcoOil 11 29 47⅞ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
19⅞ 10⅛ AplDig 12 111 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
44½ 23⅞ AplDig pf 3.4 17 29½ 29⅛ 29½
4½ 2 ApplMg 70 298 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
19 13⅛ ArcataN .76 4.3 8 48 17⅞ 17½ 17½— ⅛
31 27¼ ArcatN pf 2 6.8 1 29¼ 29¼ 29¼— ½
21⅞ 15¼ ArchrD .20b 1.0 10 79 19⅝ 19 19¼
7⅞ 3½ ArcticEnt 12 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
6⅛ 2⅜ Aristar 15 11 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
21¼ 16⅛ ArizPS 1.68 8.0 7 221 21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
12 8⅜ ArkBst .52b 5.2 5 6 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
36⅛ 28⅞ ArkLGs 2 5.9 9 139 34¼ 33⅝ 33⅝— ¾
4⅜ 2¼ ArlenRty 111 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
8⅞ 4⅜ Armada 8 10 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
32⅞ 22⅝ Armco 1.80 6.6 9 65 27¼ 27⅛ 27¼+ ⅛
30⅛ 26⅜ Arm pf 2.10 7.9 10 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝+ ⅛
61⅛ 51⅜ Armr pf4.75 7.7 z500 u61½ 61⅛ 61⅝+ ⅜
23⅜ 16⅝ ArmstCk 1 5.8 10 95 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
54 49 ArmC pf3.75 7.7 z260 49⅝ 49 49 — ½
24⅝ 21 ArmRu 1.20 4.8 3 25 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅜
22¼ 17¼ AroCorp 1 4.7 7 21 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅛
22¼ 14⅞ Arvin 1 5.3 4 60 19¼ 18⅞ 18⅞— ½
35⅛ 26¼ Arvin pf 2 6.6 16 31 30⅞ 30⅞—1
23⅛ 13 Asarco .40 2.8 16 600 14⅞ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ¼
37⅞ 29 AshlOil 2 6.6 5 153 30⅜ 30⅛ 30⅜— ¼
33⅝ 24 AsdDG 1.50 5.5 9 9 27½ 27⅛ 27½+ ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ Athlone .88 5.7 5 3 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅞ AtlcoMtg 28 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜— ⅛
24⅛ 20⅛ AtCyEl 1.62 7.2 10 23 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝
84⅞ 75 AtlCE pf5.87 7.8 1 75 75 75
61⅞ 48⅞ AtlRich 2 4.0 9 484 50⅝ 49⅞ 50⅛+ ⅛
74¼ 58⅛ AtlRc pf2.80 4.6 74 60⅝ 60 60⅝— ⅜
29½ 15¼ AtlasCp 7 21 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
30½ 21⅛ AutoDta .49 1.4 18 43 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅞+ ⅛
12⅞ 7⅝ Autmtn .40 3.3 7 11 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 12⅛ AvcoCp 4 144 17 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
49⅞ 41⅛ Avco pf 3.20 6.9 30 47 46½ 46½— ⅞
54⅛ 46 Avco pf 4.20 8.2 7 51½ 51½ 51½
23½ 15½ Avery .44 2.7 10 11 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
20⅛ 14⅛ Avnet .70 4.5 6 47 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
52⅜ 43⅛ Avon 2.40 5.1 15 257 47¼ 46⅝ 47⅛+ ¼

B

2¾ 1⅜ BT Mtg 21 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
60⅞ 28⅞ Babck 1.50a 2.6 13 298 58¾ 57½ 58½+1⅛
9⅝ 5⅛ Bache .40 6.7 19 37 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
19⅞ 8⅞ BakerIn .48 2.4 13 7 19¾ 19⅝ 19⅝
53½ 42½ BakrIntl .64 1.3 11 132 47⅞ 47⅝ 47⅝— ⅛
16½ 13 BaldDH .80 5.5 5 11 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ¼
21⅛ 16½ BallCp 1 5.2 6 18 19¼ 19 19¼
29⅝ 15 BallyMf .10 .6 13 189 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅝
28½ 24⅞ BaltGE 2.16 8.0 10 26 27⅛ 27 27
61 53⅞ Balt pfB4.50 8.2 z10 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝
26 15⅛ BanCal .60 3.2 12 27 19 18⅝ 19 + ¼
18⅛ 10⅛ Bandag .40 3.6 8 210 11⅜ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
24½ 11⅛ BangPnt .50 2.2) 43 23⅛ 23 23⅛— ⅜
26⅞ 15 BanP pf1.25 5.4 4 23⅛ 23 23⅛—1⅛
38 21⅛ BanP pf 2 6.0 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼—1
38 30 BrkNY 2.32 7.5 6 9 31 31 31 — ⅜
15⅞ 13⅜ BkofVa .88 6.1 11 5 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅛
30⅛ 20⅝ BankAm .94 4.1 9 283 22⅞ 22½ 22⅞+ ¼
42 34⅝ BankTr 3 8.4 7 43 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 27¼ BkTr pf2.50 8.7 17 28¾ 28⅝ 28⅝
BkTr pf4.22 8.3 97 50⅝ 50⅜ 50⅝
15 4⅜ Banner .10 .7 13 7 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞+ ⅜
38¼ 27 Barber 1.60 5.7 12 9 28 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
15⅞ 10⅛ BardCR .28 2.1 12 82 13¼ 13½ 13½— ⅛
19⅞ 16⅛ BarnsGp .90 4.9 7 46 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ¼
24¼ 14⅛ BasicInc 1.20 5.9 6 46 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
42 26⅛ BatesMf .80 2.1 19 66 38⅝ 37 38½+1¼
45¼ 28⅛ BauschL 1.40 3.4 10 73 41⅞ 41⅛ 41½+ ⅛
40⅞ 28⅛ BaxtTrv .30 .8 17 259 37¼ 36½ 36⅝— ⅜
3⅛ 1⅜ BayColP 41 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
9 4⅜ BaykCig .48 6.0 9 7 8 7⅞ 8
32⅛ 24½ Bearing .60 2.4 9 70 24⅞ d24⅛ 24⅝+ ¼
28⅛ 22½ BeatFds .96 3.9 11 179 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅜
35¾ 22¼ Beckmn .44 1.3 16 47 34 33⅝ 33⅝+ ⅛
34⅞ 25½ BectnD .72 2.2 13 91 32¼ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
31⅜ 19⅞ Beech 1.10b 4.0 9 37 27⅞ 27 27⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 5⅛ Beker 74 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
34⅞ 23⅛ BelcoP 1 3.0 6 x36 33½ 33⅛ 33½+ ⅜
26¼ 19⅛ Belden 1.32 6.6 6 3 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
8½ 6⅛ BeldnH .36b 5.3 9 23 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ¼
23 15 BellHow .84 5.5 20 82 15¾ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅜
6¼ 4⅜ BellInd .12 2.5 5 30 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅞
53¼ 45¼ BellCd 4.08 8.1 9 121 50½ 50¼ 50¼— ⅛
23½ 18 Bemis 1.20 5.8 6 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
47 34½ Bendix 2.28 5.9 7 160 38⅝ 38⅛ 38½— ⅜
27 20⅞ BenfCp 1.60 7.6 6 203 21⅛ 21 21
177 91 Benef pf5.50 5.9 z30 93¼ 93¼ 93¼— ¼
30 27½ Benef pf2.50 8.8 z200 28½ 28½ 28½+1
2¼ 1⅜ BntSIM 14 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
3⅝ 1½ BengtB .03e 1.1 9 63 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
6¼ 2½ BerkeyP 10 178 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
30¼ 17⅝ BestPd .08e .3 8 225 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅜
40⅛ 18⅛ BethStl 1 4.8 650 21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞— ¼
35 27⅞ BigThr .40b 1.2 14 406 32⅝ 32 32¼— ¼
20⅛ 14⅜ BlackDr .48 3.0 13 814 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ½
20⅛ 11⅛ BlairJn 1 5.4 5 20 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
21¼ 14⅝ BlissL 1b 5.9 7 8 17 16⅞ 16⅞
25⅝ 18 BlckHR 1.25 5.4 11 59 23⅜ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
31⅞ 20 BlueB 1.20 5.2 4 26 23⅝ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
6⅜ 4⅛ Bluebrd .20 3.6 7 130 5½ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
6 3 BobbieBr 23 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
29⅜ 23⅛ Boeing 1 3.5 7 400 28⅝ 28 28⅜
33⅜ 24⅛ BoiseC 1.10 4.3 7 245 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 29⅝ Borden 1.56 5.1 8 78 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅜— ⅛
33⅞ 25¼ BorgW 1.80 6.5 6 57 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ½
5 3⅛ Bormans 18 12 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
28⅞ 24⅞ BosEd 2.44 9.5 11 75 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝+ ⅛
102½ 92 BosE pf8.88 9.2 z230 96⅜ 96½ 96½+ ½
13½ 12 BosE pr1.17 9.6 17 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
16¼ 14⅝ BosE pr1.46 9.5 15 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼+ ⅛
11⅛ 7½ Braniff .30 3.3 5 192 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
41⅜ 27⅛ BraunC .70 2.4 7 5 29⅜ 29⅜ 29⅜
33⅜ 23½ BrigSt .92a 3.5 11 142 26½ 25⅞ 26½+ ½
35⅞ 28⅜ BristM 1.10 3.3 13 394 33⅛ 33 33⅛— ½
44 37 BristM pf 2 4.7 3 42¼ 42¼ 42¼+ ½
16⅛ 13⅛ BritPet .35e 2.3 13 232 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ¼
35⅞ 26⅛ BrkwGl 1.40 5.0 7 61 28 27⅞ 28 + ½
22½ 19½ BkyUG 1.80 8.6 8 16 21 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅛
23⅛ 25 BkUG pf2.47 9.1 3 27 27 27
18½ 8⅝ BwnShp .30 3.4 8 22 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
10½ 8 Brown .30 3.2 9 9 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼
23⅝ 17⅛ BwnGp 1.60 7.1 6 x9 22⅞ 22⅝ 22½— ⅛
11 7½ BwnFer .50 4.9 10 x169 10½ 10¼ 10¼— ¼
17⅛ 11 Brnswk .60 4.0 8 339 15¼ 14⅞ 15 — ¼
27¼ 17 BrushW 1 5.6 6 30 17⅞ 17¼ 17¼— ⅜
27⅜ 18⅛ BucyEr .80 4.0 8 194 20 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
24⅞ 19⅛ BuddCo 1.60 6.9 4 44 23⅛ 23 23⅛
6⅞ 5⅞ BudCa pf.60 9.2 14 6½ 6½ 6½
11⅞ 8⅛ Budget .25b 2.2 5 26 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛
8⅜ 4⅞ Bulova 7 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
13 10⅛ BundyCp .88 7.4 6 2 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
23¼ 20½ BunkrH 1.86 8.7 21 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
12⅞ 8 BunkRa 7 25 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅛
20⅞ 15⅝ BnkR pf1.50 7.9 2 19 19 19
30 20⅝ BurlInd 1.40 6.7 7 159 21⅛ 20⅞ 21
53 35½ BurlNo 1.60 3.8 7 78 41⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝+ ⅛
8 7⅛ BrNo pf .55 6.9 75 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
51¼ 42½ BrlNo pf2.85 6.5 32 44⅝ 44⅛ 44½— ⅞
23½ 16¼ Burndy .66 3.8 9 414 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼
BrnsRL .20 1.7 19 130 12¼ 12 12
91⅜ 54⅞ Burrghs 1 1.4 14 444 69⅛ 68⅝ 69 + ¼
23½ 12⅝ Buttes .24e 1.7 4 60 14⅜ 14⅛ 14½— ⅛

C

62¼ 45⅛ CBS 2.40 4.8 8 425 50⅝ 50¼ 50½— ½
9½ 3⅞ CCI 5 82 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 4½ CI Rty 20 9¼ 8⅞ 9
40¼ 31¼ CIT 2.40 7.2 8 21 33½ 33⅛ 33⅜+ ⅛
8¼ 3⅜ CLC .24 3.0 11 26 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
14⅞ 9⅞ CMI Inv .50 3.5 7 185 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
9¼ 6¼ CNA Fn 6 63 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
15 12⅜ CNA pf 1.10 7.9 327 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ¼
13⅜ 12⅜ CNAI 1.08a 8.6 11 12½ 12½ 12½
55⅞ 44½ CPC 2.50 5.3 9 91 47¼ 47 47 — ¼
21½ 15 CTS .70 4.4 6 35 16 15⅞ 16 + ¼
49⅞ 37 CabotC 2 4.5 6 49 44½ 43⅞ 44½+ ⅜
5⅜ 3⅛ Cadence 4 13 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 4 Caesars 6 53 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
23½ 17⅛ CalPUr 1.64 9.2 11 14 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
18 12¼ Callhn .35b 2.6 17 16 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅜
3 1½ CamerB 5 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
35¼ 23 CmpRL .60a 1.8 31 76 33⅝ 33⅜ 33⅜+ ½
37⅝ 34⅛ CamSp 1.60 4.7 10 61 34⅝ d33⅞ 34⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 20 CampT .88 3.9 8 x1 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝
13½ 14⅛ CdPac .93e 5.6 5 165 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝+ ½
12½ 8 CanalR .64 5.6 40 x71 11⅞ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
61 44⅞ CapCitis .20 .3 11 69 59⅞ 59⅜ 59⅞+ ⅜
25 17⅞ CapHold .60 2.8 9 122 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅜+ ½
64⅞ 21⅜ Carbor 1.24 1.9 14 133 64⅝ 64⅜ 64⅝
3¼ 2 CarlingO 47 3 2⅞ 2⅞
25 15⅜ Carlisle 1 4.5 6 7 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅜
70½ 61 CaroCO 5 8.0 z20 62⅝ 62¼ 62¼— ¼
7½ 5⅜ CaroFrg .30 4.2 7 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
25⅝ 21⅞ CarPw 1.72 7.3 9 505 23⅞ 23⅝ 23½— ⅛
31 29 CarP pf2.67 8.9 7 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅞
21¾ 17⅛ CarTec 1.20 5.5 6 85 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅝+ ¼
20¼ 13½ CarrCp .80 5.4 7 377 15 14⅝ 14⅞— ⅛
15 11⅜ CarrGn 1e 8.2 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼+ ⅛
25⅛ 19½ CrsPir 1.20a 4.6 6 43 u26⅛ 26 25 + ⅜
22 16⅛ CartHaw 1 5.0 10 125 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
10½ 5¼ CartWal .40 4.9 9 22 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
10¼ 8 CascNG .50r 6.2 8 24 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
19⅝ 14½ CastlCk .80b 4.1 9 134 u19⅞ 19⅜ 19⅜+ ½
57½ 48⅜ CatrpT 1.80 3.3 12 391 54⅝ 53⅝ 54 — ½
17⅝ 9⅛ CecoCp .50 4.3 35 11 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
53 40 Celanse 2.80 6.7 10 120 42 41 42 + ⅛
54 50½ Celan pf4.50 9.0 21 51 d50 50 — ⅛
5½ 2 Cenco 94 4⅝ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
16⅞ 10½ Centex .16 1.2 7 45 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ¼
17⅛ 14⅜ CenSoW 1.26 7.9 8 309 16 15⅞ 15⅞+ ⅛
22½ 19⅛ CenHud 1.88 8.7 7 22 21½ 21⅛ 21½+ ¼
19¾ 17⅜ CenIlLt 1.60 8.9 10 20 18 17⅞ 18 + ⅛
55 50 CnlLt pf4.50 8.7 z30 52 52 52
32¼ 29½ CnlLt pf2.87 9.5 z340 30¼ 30⅛ 30⅛— ¼
16⅛ 14¼ CenIIPS 1.28 8.8 8 125 14⅝ 14⅜ 14½
29⅛ 20 CenLaE 1.43 6.0 9 105 23⅞ 23½ 23½— ⅜
17⅝ 15½ CeMPw 1.44 8.9 8 12 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ CenSoya .70 5.5 16 58 13 12¾ 12¾
27¼ 23¼ CenTel 1.50 5.9 9 1055 25⅝ 25⅛ 25¼+ ⅛
24⅞ 19½ CentrDat 1 5.0 9 12 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
28⅛ 19⅞ Crt-teed .75 3.0 8 27 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛
34¼ 25⅛ CessAir 1.44 4.5 7 165 31⅞ 31½ 31¾+ ⅜
27⅝ 17¾ Chmpln 1.10 5.6 6 313 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ¼
27½ 18⅞ Chml pf1.20 6.0 66 20¼ 19⅞ 20 — ¼
14⅞ 9⅝ ChamSp .68 6.3 8 267 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
5 3⅛ ChartCo .16 3.8 5 59 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
32¼ 27½ ChrtNY 2.12 7.5 6 33 28⅝ 28½ 28¼
10 8¼ ChasFd .60e 6.6 65 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
34⅜ 27⅛ ChasM 2.20 7.7 7 355 28⅛ 28⅜ 28⅜
3¼ 1⅝ ChaseT 44 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
8¼ 5⅛ Chelsea .40 5.4 8 7 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
47⅛ 38½ ChmNY 3 6.8 6 270 44⅛ 44 44 + ⅛
25¼ 23 ChNY pf1.87 7.8 18 24 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
26⅞ 20⅛ ChesePn .84 3.9 12 111 21⅜ 21¼ 21½+ ⅛
43⅛ 31½ Chessie 2.32 7.2 8 98 32½ 32⅛ 32¼— ⅛
64 47⅛ ChiBri 1.80a 3.8 7 37 48 47½ 47½— ½
10⅛ 5⅛ ChiMlw 39 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
16½ 10⅛ ChiMlw pf 4 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
30⅜ 21½ ChiPneT 2 8.0 21 46 25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞— ⅛
6⅜ 3⅛ ChkFull 46 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
10 4⅛ ChrisCft 7 56 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
25 12½ ChCft pf1.40 5.7 4 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
17¾ 14½ Chromal 1 6.5 5 13 15⅜ 15½ 15½— ⅛
75 61 Chroma pf5 7.6 1 66⅛ 66⅛ 66⅛—1
22 13⅛ Chrysler 1 7.5 3 537 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜+ ⅛
34⅞ 20⅛ ChurCh .60 1.8 11 56 33⅞ 33⅛ 33⅛
29¼ 23¼ CinBell 1.92 6.6 7 5 29⅛ 28⅞ 29⅛+ ¼
25⅞ 20¼ CinnGE 1.84 8.0 7 141 23¼ 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
51 46¼ CinG pf 4 8.5 z100 47 47 47
41½ 30 CinMil 1.80a 4.6 8 12 39½ 39 39½+ ¼
34 20⅞ Citicrp 1.06 4.7 7 1152 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅛— ⅛
63 46⅝ CitiesSv 3 5.8 7 311 51⅝ 51¼ 51⅛+ ¾
16¼ 11⅝ CityInv .80 6.2 5 94 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
½ 1-32 CityInv wt 16 3-64 1-32 1-32
28¼ 23⅛ CityIn pf 2 7.9 16 25⅞ 25⅛ 25¼— ⅛
12⅛ 11⅛ CityIn pf1.10 9.6 52 11½ 11⅛ 11½
43¼ 28⅛ ClarkE 1.80 5.5 6 14 33⅜ 33 33 — ⅛
19⅞ 11 ClarkOil .60 4.8 9 37 12⅝ 12½ 12½
71 47⅝ ClvClf 1.90a 3.6 10 26 53 52⅝ 52⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 32 ClevEl 2.64 8.0 7 38 33⅛ 32⅞ 33⅛+ ⅛
92⅞ 85¼ ClvEl pf7.40 8.4 z10 88 88 88 —1½
95 87 ClvEl pf7.56 8.4 z50 90 90 90 —1
130⅞ 119 ClvEl pf 12 10. z350 120 119 119 —1
14⅛ 8⅛ Clevepk .60 6.7 8 14 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
11½ 8⅞ CluetPea .60 5.5 6 88 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
10⅞ 7⅛ CocaBtl .40 4.4 13 93 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
40⅞ 35⅛ CocaCl 1.54 4.2 14 408 37⅛ 36⅝ 37 — ⅛
23 14⅛ ColdwBk .92 4.2 6 6 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
12⅞ 9⅛ ColeNat .60 5.5 6 50 11 10⅞ 11
8 5⅛ Coleco 8 84 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
27⅛ 20⅝ ColgPal 1 4.5 11 339 22⅛ 21⅞ 22 — ⅛
13 10 ColAlk .64 5.4 8 115 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
12⅞ 7½ ColInF .24 2.0 6 91 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
59¼ 41 ColInd 2.75 6.2 6 34 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
84 59⅞ Col pf 4.25 6.6 1 64¼ 64¼ 64¼—1⅛
32¼ 28 ColGas 2.24 7.9 7 55 29 28⅜ 28⅜— ⅛
64 58 ColGs pf5.62 9.6 7 58½ 58⅜ 58½+ ⅛
62⅞ 57⅞ ColGs pf5.48 9.4 3 58½ 58 58½— ⅛
20½ 7⅝ ColePict 8 706 20¼ 20 20⅛
28⅞ 25½ CoSOh 2.32 8.8 7 x72 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 26⅛ CoSO pf2.42 8.9 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼
32 19 CombC .20e .6 10 104 32 31¼ 31⅛— ⅜
41⅞ 33¼ CmbEn 1.60 4.3 10 87 37⅞ 37⅜ 37⅞— ⅛
22½ 16⅝ CmbEq .10b .5 14 100 21½ 21¼ 21½
32⅛ 27⅛ CmwE 2.40 8.3 9 x992 29⅞ 29 29 — ⅜
23⅝ 21⅞ CwE pf 1.90 8.4 x10 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
25⅝ 21½ CwE pf 2 8.5 x4 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
28½ 27 CwE pf 2.37 8.7 x191 27⅝ 27¼ 27¼+ ⅜
33½ 30¼ CwE pf 2.87 9.0 x4 32 32 32 — ⅛
37⅜ 28⅞ Comsat 1.40 4.4 8 171 31 30⅝ 30⅝— ½
30⅝ 29⅛ Comsat wd 79 30⅛ 30¼ 30⅛— ⅛
20⅞ 17¼ CompPS 1.74 8.4 7 6 20⅝ 20¼ 20⅝
46⅞ 31 Compgr .28 .6 11 56 45⅛ 45 45
9⅝ 6⅝ CompSci 10 752 9⅞ 9 9¼+ ⅛
19⅞ 11⅛ ConAgr 1 5.5 5 39 18¼ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 21⅛ ConeMl 1.60 5.1 5 59 u31½ 30⅞ 31¼+ ⅜
20⅛ 13¼ Congolm .60 2.9 8 208 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
21⅞ 16⅝ ConnM 1.60 7.6 14 61 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
25½ 19⅜ Conrac .80 3.6 7 23 22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
25¼ 20⅛ ConEd 2 8.1 5 270 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝
83 71⅛ ConE pf 6 7.5 4 80 79½ 80 — ⅛
56¼ 52¼ ConE pf 5 9.0 7 55⅝ 55 55⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 22½ ConFds 1.50 5.9 8 95 25⅛ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
71½ 61¾ ConF pf4.50 7.0 3 63⅞ 63⅞ 63⅞
26½ 21⅛ ConFrgt .90 3.7 6 29 24⅛ 24½ 24½
47⅛ 34⅜ ConNG 2.50 5.8 6 92 43¼ 42⅞ 43⅛
53 47⅜ CnPw pf4.50 9.2 z130 49⅜ 48⅞ 49 — ¼
57⅜ 50¼ CnPw pf4.52 8.5 z10 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛
88 77⅛ CnPw pf7.45 9.1 z100 82 82 82
90⅞ 79⅞ CnPw pf7.72 9.1 z250 85 84½ 84½— ⅜
90⅜ 80⅞ CnPw pf7.76 9.0 2400 86¼ 86¼ 86¼+1⅜
27⅛ 25⅛ CnPw pf2.43 9.3 5 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
102½ 84 CnPw pf 6 6.3 1 94½ 94½ 94½
9 6 ContAir .25e 3.0 6 142 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ ContCop 20 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
59¼ 47⅞ ContlCp 3 5.6 7 79 53⅞ 53⅝ 53¾+ ¼
65 52¼ CtlC pfB2.50 4.3 1 58 58 58
37⅞ 30⅛ CtlGrp 2.20 6.7 7 208 33 32½ 32¾+ ⅛
27 25¼ CntGp pr 2 7.8 131 25½ 25⅜ 25½+ ⅛
29⅛ 23⅞ ContIll 1.32 5.2 7 65 25⅞ 25½ 25½— ⅛
17¼ 14⅞ ContIIP 1.28 7.9 25 26 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
3⅞ 1½ ContIIRt 88 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
38 27½ Cont Oil 1.40 5.0 8 767 28½ 27⅞ 28¼+ ⅛
17⅛ 14¼ ContTel 1.16 7.6 9 146 15⅞ 15¼ 15¼
27⅛ 19⅛ CtlData .15 .6 8 158 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ⅛
22½ 18⅛ Conwd 1.30 6.5 8 16 20 20 20 — ⅛
4⅞ 2⅜ CookUn .19t 5.6 9 60 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
49½ 38⅛ Coopln 1.08 2.5 9 41 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝+ ⅛
20⅞ 9⅞ CoopLab .20 1.1 18 227 18⅞ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 11⅛ CoopTR .80 5.7 3 9 14⅛ 14 14
20⅞ 17 CopeInd .76 3.9 7 8 19⅞ 19½ 19½— ⅛
24 17⅛ Coppwd 1.20 6.6 6 5 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
4⅞ 2⅞ Cordura .30 7.7 13 43 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
71½ 53⅞ CornG 1.68 3.1 11 x380 55⅛ 54¼ 54¼—2
20⅞ 15½ CorrBlk 1 5.2 10 14 19⅞ 19⅛ 19¼
2⅛ 1 Cousins 65 1⅞ 1⅛ 1⅞
16⅜ 12 Cowles .72 4.5 18 20 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ¼
33⅛ 25½ CoxBdct .65 2.0 9 39 33 32⅝ 32⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 10¼ Craig .50 3.9 4 15 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
36 25⅛ Crane 1.40 5.1 7 38 27½ 27⅛ 27½+ ½
6⅞ 4⅜ CredtF .32 5.0 6 150 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ¼
29 24 CrockN 1.66 6.7 6 88 24⅞ 24⅜ 24¾— ¼
47½ 40⅛ CrockN pf 3 7.2 1 41½ 41½ 41½
17¼ 12⅛ CrompK .90 5.7 7 24 16 15⅞ 15⅞
23½ 22 CrosHi .90 4.0 10 59 22⅛ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
25⅜ 19⅜ CrwnCk 8 97 24⅝ 24½ 24½— ⅛
45⅛ 32 CrwZel 1.90 5.8 8 117 32⅞ 32¼ 32⅞+ ¼
65⅛ 60⅛ CrnZ pf 4.20 6.4 z30 65⅛ 65⅛ 65⅛
35⅛ 26⅛ CrumF 1.72 5.3 5 382 32⅝ 32 32½— ⅜
23⅛ 19⅛ Culbro 1.32 6.6 6 6 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 9½ Culligan .48 4.2 8 21 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
58⅛ 35 CumEn 1.68 4.3 4 79 39¼ 38⅞ 39⅛
9⅞ 8 CunnDrg .25 2.8 11 8 9⅛ 9 9
12⅞ 11⅞ Currtoc 1.10 8.9 5 21 12⅜ 12½ 12⅜+ ⅛
19⅞ 13⅞ CurtW .60 3.4 8 40 18¼ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
36 27 CutlerH 1.40 4.2 9 52 33 33 33 + ⅜
28½ 16¼ Cyclp 1.20a 5.7 5 x16 21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
26⅝ 16⅛ Cyprus 1.40 7.6 22 35 18⅝ 18¼ 18⅝+ ⅛

D

9½ 6¼ DPF 7 36 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
8½ 5 Damon .20 3.6 60 5⅝ 5½ 5½
14 8¼ DanRiv .72 5.9 6 145 12¼ 11¾ 12⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 22 DanaCp 1.20 4.6 7 39 26 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
25 15⅛ Daniel .22b 1.1 10 18 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
39 30¼ DartInd 1 2.8 8 173 35⅜ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
53½ 34 DataGen 17 82 48⅛ 47 48⅛+1⅛
41⅛ 17⅛ Datapnt 13 49 38⅛ 38 38 — ⅞
19⅛ 15⅛ Dayco .50b 3.2 4 5 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝— ⅛
44½ 29½ DaytHd 1.40 3.4 9 19 41⅝ 41⅛ 41½+ ⅛
22⅛ 18 DaytPL 1.66 9.1 9 94 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ¼
131 122 DPL pf12.50 10. z80 122 122 122
33½ 24 Deere 1.30 5.2 6 692 25 24⅝ 25 + ¼
29⅛ 24 DelMon 1.60 6.1 6 51 26½ 26¼ 26¼+ ⅛
15 13 DelmP 1.20 8.6 9 159 13⅞ 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
39⅛ 30 DeltaAir .70 1.8 7 322 38 37⅝ 38 — ¼
12⅛ ½ Deltec 34 27 12½ 12½ 12½
7¼ 4⅛ Deltona 33 6 5⅞ 6
39¼ 23 DenMf 1.24 4.6 6 18 27¼ 27 27 — ¼
29 18⅛ Dennys .60 2.1 11 153 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
303 16½ Dentsply .80 4.4 11 15 18⅛ 18 18⅛
20¼ 12½ DeSoto .80 4.3 6 26 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜
18 15⅛ DetEd 1.52 9.3 8 280 16⅛ 16⅜ 16⅜
74⅛ 63½ DetE pf5.50 7.6 5 72½ 71½ 72½+1½
105½ 95¼ DetE pf9.32 9.5 z270 99 98 98 —1
89⅛ 78 DetE pf7.68 9.4 z50 82 82 82 —3
86½ 76 DetE pf7.45 9.3 z400 82⅛ 80⅛ 80⅛—1½
29⅞ 27½ DetE pf2.75 9.9 20 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ¼
20½ 25 de pfB 2.75 9.8 6 28 27⅞ 28
30 22⅛ Dexter 1 4.1 8 104 24½ 24 24½+ ⅜
9¼ 6½ DiGior .40 4.8 6 21 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
16 13 DiGior pf.88 6.0 z100 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
18½ 12¼ DialCp 1 5.7 7 9 17½ 17½ 17½
39⅞ 32¼ DiaInt 2.20 6.3 9 66 35½ 35 35 — ⅛
45⅞ 17 DiaM 11 15 40⅛ 40 40 — ⅛
38⅛ 26⅛ DiamS 1.40 4.9 7 167 28⅞ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
10½ 6⅛ DickAB .20a 2.5 7 16 8⅛ 8 8
13½ 10 Dictaph .72 6.0 10 13 12⅛ 12 12
14½ 10½ Diebold .50 4.0 18 13 12¼ 12⅛ 12½— ¼
54 36⅜ DigitalEq 15 2329 45½ 45⅛ 45¼— ⅜
12⅞ 7½ Dillingm .52 6.4 8 48 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ¼
36⅛ 29⅜ Dillon 1.20b 4.0 11 2 30¼ 30¼ 30¼
47⅛ 32⅛ Disney .32b .8 15 403 39⅝ 38⅞ 39⅛— ¼
2 1 Divrsfdln 27 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3 13-16 DivrsMtg 134 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
17¼ 11 DrPepper .56 3.8 15 188 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞— ¼
64½ 42½ DomeM .80a 1.3 13 81 63⅛ 62⅛ 63⅛+1
4⅛ 2⅝ DonLJ .14 .7 23 33 3⅛ 3 3
26⅛ 21⅛ Donnly .76 3.3 9 39 23 23 23
29⅛ 15 DorOliv .32 1.2 8 164 29 27½ 27½— ¼
17⅛ 10⅛ Dorsey .50 3.0 7 42 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅛— ⅛
43½ 34⅝ Dover 1.20 2.8 11 18 43 42¼ 43 + ½
43⅛ 26 Dow Ch 1.20 4.5 8 1612 27 26⅝ 26⅝— ¼
35½ 29⅛ DowJn 1.32 4.2 13 37 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅛—1
33 22⅛ Dravo 1.05 3.8 9 9 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅜— ⅛
47⅛ 37⅛ Dressr .88 2.1 9 213 42½ 42 42¼— ¼
18⅛ 16 DrexB 1.44 8.6 29 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜
10⅛ 7⅛ Dreyfs .45e 6.5 8 5 10 10 10
135 105⅛ duPont 5a 4.3 11 283 116⅛ 115½ 115⅞+ ⅜
52⅛ 49 duPnt pf3.50 7.0 3 50 50 50 + ⅛
46⅛ 62⅛ duPnt pf4.50 7.0 2 64½ 64½ 64½— ¼
23½ 19⅞ DukeP 1.72 8.0 9 521 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
107½ 99¼ Duke pf8.70 8.5 z50 102 102 102 — ¼
102⅜ 93½ Duke pf8.20 8.4 z800 97⅝ 97⅜ 97⅜— ⅜
97½ 89⅛ Duke pf7.80 8.4 z6500 92⅞ 92⅞ 92⅞— ⅜
31⅛ 29 Duke pf2.69 9.0 7 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
99⅞ 97⅞ Duke pf8.28 8.4 z150 98¼ 98¼ 98¼
31½ 25¼ DUNBr 1.24 4.2 15 50 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ¼
21¼ 18⅞ DuqLtg 1.72 9.1 9 80 19¼ 19 19 — ⅛
25½ 23 Duq pf 2 8.2 z90 24½ 24½ 24½
24¼ 24¼ Duq pr 2.10 8.5 4 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
31 26 Duq pr 2.75 9.5 z250 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
91⅛ 84½ Duq pf 7.20 8.3 z1700 87¼ 87 87 + ⅜
13⅞ 10¼ DutchB .14 1.3 9 15 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
14 9⅞ Dymo .48 3.5 7 38 u14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛

E

21½ 15⅞ EG&G .36 2.1 11 202 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
4½ 3 EMI .16e 4.3 7 278 3⅝ 3 3⅛+ ⅜
28⅞ 22⅝ E Sys 1.20 4.4 6 25 27½ 27¼ 27½
22 17⅛ EagleP .68 3.4 8 10 19⅞ 19¾ 19¾
27⅛ 17⅞ EascoCp 1.10 4.3 10 26 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ¼
9⅞ 5⅛ EastAir 4 310 6⅛ 6 6⅛
29⅛ 17½ EastGF .80 4.3 9 149 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
19⅞ 16½ EastUtl 1.60 9.6 13 30 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
86⅛ 48⅛ EastKod 1.62a 3.2 13 1002 50½ 49⅞ 50⅛+ ⅜
45⅛ 35½ Eaton 2 5.3 6 68 38¼ 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅛
27⅞ 21⅛ Echlin .60 2.2 12 26 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ¼
29⅛ 20⅛ EckrdJk .64 2.4 13 131 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
79½ 53⅛ EdisBr 2.70 3.7 9 5 73½ 73¼ 73¼— ⅛
16½ 12 Edwrd .60a 4.0 5 3 15 15 15
20 14⅛ ElPaso 1.10 6.7 8 118 16⅛ 16 16⅛— ⅛
3¼ 1½ ElecAssc 29 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
20¼ 13⅞ EDS .72 4.8 11 16 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛— ¼
4⅞ 3¼ ElMeMg 7 6 4¼ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
11 9½ ElMM pf 1k 4 10 10 10
2⅛ 17¼ Elgin 1a 5.3 5 28 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
3⅞ 4⅞ Elixir 5 47 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
31⅛ 22⅛ Eltra 1.16 4.7 7 7 25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞— ¼
36 31¼ EmerEl 1.20 3.5 14 247 34⅝ 33⅞ 34⅛
42⅞ 22⅛ Emery 1.50 3.6 18 19 42⅞ 41⅝ 41⅝+ ⅛
23½ 10 EmeryIn .50 2.1 22 285 23½ 23¼ 23⅛+ ¼
33 29⅞ Emhart 1.80 5.9 6 27 30½ 30⅛ 30½+ ⅛
17⅛ 15 EmpDs 1.36 8.9 8 12 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ¼
6½ 5⅛ EmpD pf.50 8.9 z100 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
11½ 10 EmpD pf.92 9.2 z1000 10⅛ 10 10
31⅛ 18⅛ EmpGas .40 1.4 7 70 28½ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅜
36⅛ 23⅛ EngMC 1.20 5.1 6 x241 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
6⅞ 5⅛ EnnisB .36 5.6 5 10 6⅛ 6⅜ 6⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 27¼ Ensrch 1.80 6.0 8 79 30⅛ 30 30 — ⅜
26 21⅛ Entex 1.20 5.0 7 61 24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
42⅞ 29⅞ Envrtec .80 2.7 8 128 29⅞ 29¼ 29⅛— ⅛
30¼ 25⅜ Equifx 2.20a 8.2 9 125 26⅞ 26½ 26⅞+ ⅛
14⅛ 11½ Equimk .88 7.5 5 106 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾— ⅛
39 34⅝ EqutGs 2.84 7.5 6 11 37⅞ 37½ 37⅛+ ⅛
26 24¼ EqtGs pf 2 8.1 z300 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
27½ 22¼ EqtLf 2.28 8.5 12 20 26 25½ 26 + ⅛
35⅞ 29½ Esmrk 1.84 6.2 8 x69 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞+ ⅛
12⅛ 8¼ Esquire .32 3.2 9 4 10 10 10
13⅞ 7⅛ EssexCh .50 4.5 6 16 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ¼
8¼ 6 Estrlin .36 4.4 9 42 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼+ ⅛
45¼ 36⅞ Ethyl 2 5.0 5 31 40 39½ 39⅞+ ⅜
59½ 49 Ethyl pf2.40 4.7 3 51½ 51 51½+1
18 11⅛ EvansP .80a 4.8 7 86 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
15⅞ 14⅛ Evan pf1.40 9.2 13 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼
29½ 23⅛ ExCelO 1.40 5.2 7 14 27⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
21½ 18⅞ Exclsc 1.73a 9.0 38 19⅛ 19 19⅛— ⅛
55⅜ 44⅞ Exxon 3 6.4 8 1425 47⅛ 46⅝ 46⅞— ¼

F

27½ 20⅛ FMC 1.20 5.6 6 112 21⅜ 21⅛ 21¼— ¼
39 32⅛ FMC pf 2.25 6.8 6 33⅜ 33 33
11⅞ 7⅛ Fabrge .40 3.7 9 51 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ¼
9⅛ 4⅞ FabriCtr .20 3.5 7 16 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8 4⅝ FacetEnt 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
41⅛ 21½ FairCm .80 3.4 11 185 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝
16⅞ 9⅜ FairInd .50 3.1 10 x151 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
13⅞ 9⅞ FairmtF .76 7.4 11 70 10¼ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
35⅞ 22¼ FalconS .80 2.4 14 38 33⅝ 33½ 33⅝+ ¼
11⅛ 8⅛ FrWstFn 5 4 10 9⅞ 10
6⅞ 2⅜ FarahMf 49 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
7¼ 3½ Fedders 204 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 20⅞ FdMog 1.60 6.9 5 21 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
17½ 14⅞ FedNMl 1 6.5 5 431 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 12⅝ FedPB .90 6.2 7 20 14½ 14⅜ 14½
21⅝ 13⅞ FdSignl .80 5.2 9 45 15½ 14⅜ 15⅛+ ⅜
40⅛ 33 FedDSt 1.60 4.3 10 297 38 37⅛ 37½— ⅛
34⅛ 26 Ferro 1.44 4.9 7 14 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
2⅞ 7 Fibrebd 53 12 11⅝ 11⅝
8¼ 6 FidFin .30 3.9 4 36 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
35¼ 29⅛ FidUnl 2.40 7.9 7 3 30½ 30½ 30½— ⅛
29⅛ 19 Fldcrst 1.40a 5.0 6 25 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅞
15⅛ 9⅞ Filtrol 7 18 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
22 16⅝ FinSanB .72 3.3 5 14 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 17 FinlFed .80 2.9 6 36 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 15 Firestn 1.10 7.0 8 250 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
19⅛ 13⅛ FtChrt .80 4.9 5 122 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼
22⅛ 16⅛ FstChic 1 5.4 7 169 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝
37⅛ 27⅝ FtBnTx 1.12n3.6 9 1 31¼ 31¼ 31¼+ ¼
43⅝ 37⅛ FtInBn 1.40 3.3 10 78 42¼ 41⅞ 42 + ⅛
17 8½ FstMiss .40 4.1 6 79 10 9⅞ 9⅞
30⅛ 24⅛ FstNBo 1.88 7.3 7 37 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜
26⅛ 23⅛ FINStBn 2 8.2 8 3 24¼ 24¼ 24¼
18⅛ 15½ FstPa 1.32 7.8 9 26 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞
2½ 1⅜ FtPaMtg 46 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
13 11 FstUnRl 1.04 8.6 14 6 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ DiVaBk .47 7.0 7 20 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
25⅞ 21 FlWisc 1.76 7.0 8 2 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
31 24⅛ FischM 1.30 4.5 9 31 29 29 29 — ⅛
13⅜ 7⅜ FishFds 6.0 7.6 7 41 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞— ⅛
17¼ 11½ FishrSci .36 2.3 8 61 16¼ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
19⅛ 9½ FleetEnt .46 3.7 9 135 12¾ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
17¼ 15 Fleming .80 4.9 8 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
19¼ 10¼ FlexiV .60 3.2 7 113 19 18¾ 19 + ⅛
23⅛ 17¼ Flintkt 1.20s 5.9 9 65 20⅛ 20¼ 20¼— ⅛
27⅛ 20 FlaGas 1.20 4.6 7 13 25⅛ 25¼ 25⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 21½ FlaPL 1.76 6.6 8 134 26⅝ 26½ 26½— ⅜
34¼ 28⅛ FlaPow 2.48 7.8 7 52 31⅝ 31⅜ 31¼— ⅛
24½ 17¼ FlaStl 1.20 7.0 14 20 17⅞ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
43⅛ 33¼ FluorCp 1 2.7 8 114 37 36⅝ 37 — ⅛
7⅞ 5 FdFair .20 3.9 5 37 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
18¼ 14¼ FooteC 1.20 7.0 7 9 17¼ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
47⅞ 41⅜ FordM 3.20 7.3 4 469 44⅛ 43⅛ 44 — ⅛
19 15 ForMK 1.10 6.6 6 325 16¼ 16⅛ 16¼
31 25⅛ FMK pf1.80 6.8 3 27 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 14½ FtDear 1.24 8.6 24 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜
38⅛ 31⅜ FtHowP .88 2.7 10 42 33¼ 33 33⅛
32⅛ 19½ FosWh .85a 3.0 9 46 28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅜
12 8 Foxmat .40 4.5 8 22 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
54 40⅛ Foxbro 1.50 3.1 8 174 47⅞ 47⅛ 47⅛+ ⅛
29½ 7⅛ FrenkM .30 3.7 5 205 8⅛ 8 8⅛
31⅛ 17⅛ FrpMin 1.60 8.5 11 1877 18⅞ 18⅜ 18⅜
24⅛ 7½ Frigtrn .10e 1.0 17 15 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
31¼ 26 Fruehf 2 7.2 6 12 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
13 7⅛ Fuqua .40 4.4 5 197 9¼ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛

G

13⅝ 9⅛ GAF .60 5.9 115 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
19⅛ 15¼ GAF pf 1.20 7.5 83 16 16 16
34⅛ 25⅛ GATX 18.0 6.8 11 625 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝
10¼ 7⅛ GCA .10e 1.3 8 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞—
7⅞ 4½ GDV 6 98 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
7 5¼ GF Eqp .08e 1.3 7 6 6 6 6
7⅛ 4⅞ Gable 93 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+1⅛
39⅞ 22 GamSk 1.40 5.5 10 153 25¼ 24 25⅛+1⅛
35 20⅛ GaSk pf16.0 7.3 2 22 21⅞ 22 + ⅛
36 21⅛ GaSk pf1.75 7.6 4 23 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
40⅛ 32⅛ Gannett 1.20 3.2 15 172 37⅛ 37 37 — ⅛
13 8⅛ GapStr .24 2.1 6 45 11½ 11¼ 11½
22⅞ 14½ GardDn .76 4.6 12 67 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅞ Garfink 1.04 6.4 7 13 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 13⅛ GasSvc 1.20 9.0 9 9 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
11⅞ 6¼ Gatewy .60e 6.5 4 13 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
44⅞ 22 Gearhrt .40 .9 14 76 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅛+ ⅜
24⅛ 18⅛ Geico .46a 2.0 9 65 23¼ 22⅞ 23⅛
19⅛ 16 GemCa 2 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
17⅛ 14⅛ GemIn 1.20a 7.3 6 16½ 16⅛ 16½
12½ 9½ GAInv 1.22e 12. 61 10⅛ 10 10¼
33⅜ 27½ GnAmO .60 1.9 18 227 31⅜ 31¼ 31⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ GnBcsh .80 7.2 6 9 11⅛ 11½ 11⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ GnCable .82 6.8 8 54 12 11⅞ 12
30⅛ 20½ GCinma .88 2.9 9 3 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
61⅛ 44½ GenDyn 5 103 48⅛ 47⅞ 48 — ⅛
57½ 47⅛ GenEl 2.20 4.5 10 686 48½ 48 48⅛+
36½ 29 GnFds 1.44 5.1 10 348 32½ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
26¼ 21⅛ GnGth 1.44e 60. 18 8 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅞+ ⅜
13⅛ 8½ GnHost 6.0 6.4 2334 45 9⅜ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
22½ 17¼ GnInst .40b 2.0 8 223 20 19⅞ 20 + ¼
20⅛ 12⅛ GenMed .40 2.8 8 19 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 26¼ GnMills 1 3.4 12 203 29⅞ 29¼ 29⅜— ¼
78½ 62 GMot 6.80e 11. 6 1401 63⅞ 63¼ 63⅞+ ⅜
55 51½ GMot pf3.75 7.0 12 53½ 53⅜ 53½
73¼ 69⅛ GMot pf 5 7.0 10 71¼ 71 71¼
11⅞ 6¼ GnPort 1.0e .9 15 20 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛—
21⅛ 18 GPU 1.76 8.4 8 376 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 —
10⅛ 7¼ GnRefr .10e 1.3 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
28⅛ 22⅛ GnSignl .80 3.1 11 492 25⅞ 25½ 25⅝— ¼
8¼ 5⅛ GnSteel .62t 10. 5 2 6 5⅞ 6
36⅛ 31 GTE pf 25.0 7.4 1 33⅜ 33⅜ 33⅜
29⅛ 27½ GTE pf 2.48 8.8 63 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
29⅛ 21¼ GTire 1.30 5.5 4 48 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
6⅜ 3⅛ Genesco 121 4¼ 4 4 — ⅛
37½ 29½ GenuPts .90 2.6 15 339 34⅜ 34 34⅜+ ½
38½ 25⅛ GaPac 1 3.6 11 636 28⅛ 27⅞ 28
30⅛ 28½ GaPw pf27.5 9.6 14 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
89⅞ 82½ GaPw pf7.72 9.3 z160 83⅛ 83 83 —1¼
25⅛ 21⅜ Geosrc 1.7e .7 9 49 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅞+ ⅛
39½ 24⅛ Gerber 14.0 4.7 12 30 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅞+ ⅜
212 146 Getty 2.80a 17. 11 34 164 161½ 162½—2
10⅛ 7½ GiantPC .60 8.0 38 16 7½ 7½ 7½
13⅞ 8⅛ GlbrFin .40b 3.7 4 6 11 10⅞ 10⅞
12⅞ 8⅛ GldLew .50 4.4 6 29 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜
16¼ 13⅛ GlffdHill .90 6.1 6 19 14⅛ 14¼ 14¼— ¼
30½ 23½ Gillette 1.50 6.2 9 289 24⅛ 24⅛ 24¼— ¼
9⅝ 6⅜ GinosInc 10 60 8¼ 8 8¼—
14⅛ 10½ GleasW .52 4.90 7 21 12⅞ 12⅛ 12⅞+ ⅜
12⅜ 7 GlobMar 48 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
512 24⅛ GlobU 2a 41. 7 21 49½ 49 49 — ½
20⅞ 16⅛ GldWFn .60 3.2 4 62 18½ 18¼ 18½+ ⅛
33⅛ 18⅛ Goodrh 1.32 6.0 4 246 22⅛ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅜
94 88 Gdrch pf7.85 8.7 240 90 90 90 +1
23⅞ 17 Goodyr 1.30 7.6 6 1181 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ GordJw .52 3.2 6 39 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
35½ 27¼ Gould 1.36 4.7 8 268 29 28½ 28⅞— ⅛
34⅛ 27 Gould pf1.35 4.8 7 28 28 28
31⅝ 26⅛ Grace 1.80 6.8 7 158 26⅛ 26½ 26⅝
31¼ 26½ Grainger .56 1.9 14 29 30¼ 30 30¼+ ¼
15⅞ 13⅛ Granitvl 1 7.1 5 7 14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
21¼ 15⅛ GrayDr 1 4.7 6 61 u21⅞ 20⅞ 21⅞+ ⅞
14⅜ 7½ GtAtPc 1.0e 12. 20 180 8½ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅜
27½ 22⅛ GtLkD .70 2.7 8 11 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+
29⅞ 19⅛ GtNIrn 1.50e 61. 18 4 24⅞ 24½ 24½
32⅛ 23⅞ GtNoNk 1.20 4.6 7 44 26 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
25⅛ 20 GtWFin 7.0 3.1 5 122 22⅝ 22 22⅛— ¼
27⅛ 17⅛ GrWstUtd 6 2 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
23⅛ 18 GtWn pf1.88 10. 10 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 16⅛ GGiant 1.08 63. 12 52 17¼ 17 17¼
15⅛ 12⅛ Greyh 1.04 8.2 .7 208 12⅝ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
2⅛ ⅜ Grayind wt 31 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
10⅛ 8⅛ GrowC .40b 4.3 6 11 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ¼
22½ 15⅛ Grumm 1 6.0 5 28 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜
18⅛ 14⅛ Guardin .32 2.0 7 8 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞
18⅛ 10 GlfWstn .66 5.6 5 450 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
3⅛ 1-64 GlfW wt 1185 1-32 5-256 5-256—1-256
40⅛ 29 GlfW pf 2.50 8.2 34 30½ 30 30½
3⅛ 1⅛ GMR Pr 20 2¼ 2 2¼
30⅞ 26 GulfOil 1.90 7.2 6 850 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ¼
20⅞ 11⅛ GulfRes 1 8.1 12 163 12½ 12 12⅛— ⅛
25½ 17 GulfR pf1.30 7.4 12 17⅜ 17½ 17½— ⅜
25 18½ GulfR pf1.60 8.6 13 18½ 18½ 18½— ⅛
14⅞ 12⅞ GlfStUt 1.24 8.9 8 144 13⅞ 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
58 52 GlfSU pf44.0 8.0 z50 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝
65 59 GlfSU pf58.8 8.4 z300 60½ 60½ 60½+1½
15⅛ 10⅛ GulfUtd .72 5.2 4 9 50 14 13⅞ 13⅞+ ¼
8¼ 4½ Gulton .20 3.0 9 7 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅝

H

3⅛ 2⅛ HMW 12 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
25⅞ 17 HallFB .88 3.8 12 3 23 23 23 +
23 18⅛ HallPrt .80a 3.6 .7 7 22 22 22 — ¼
67⅛ 54½ Hallbrt 1.40 2.3 11 305 61½ 60⅞ 61⅜+ ½
25⅜ 16 HamrP 1.30 7.2 8 44 18 17⅜ 18 — ⅛
18½ 16⅛ HanJS 1.49e 8.8 75 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
23⅛ 20⅛ HanJI 1.86a 8.9 14 21⅛ 21 21⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Hndlmn .68 6.0 8 x63 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ¼
233⅞ 19⅛ HandyH 1 44. 7 6 22½ 22⅛ 22½— ¼
29 22½ Hanes 1.52 53. 6 24 28⅛ 28¼ 28⅛+ ⅛
54⅛ 35⅜ Hanna 1.80 5.0 6 97 36 35⅜ 35⅞
35⅛ 29 HarBrJ 1.44 4.3 7 54 33½ 33⅛ 33½
14 8 Hardees .16 1.4 7 19 11⅞ 11½ 11½— ⅛
24⅛ 15 Harnishf 1 5.9 7 74 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
16¼ 13⅛ Harrah .40 2.4 8 8 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞—
39 29⅞ HarrBk 1.66 5.5 6 13 30¼ 30¼ 30¼— ⅛
44⅛ 28 Harris 1 23. 12 95 44⅛ 44 44⅛+ ⅜
28⅛ 23⅜ Harsco 1.60 6.2 6 44 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞— ⅛
14½ 11 HartSM .72 6.3 7 45 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
33⅛ 25⅜ HarteHk .75 2.3 12 58 32⅛ 32½ 32⅛+ ¼
18⅛ 16⅛ HattSe 1.44a 8.2 12 2 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
26½ 23⅛ HwllEEl 2.04 7.7 8 3 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝
19⅛ 16 HayesA 1.20 6.3 7 14 19¼ 19 19
12⅛ 8⅛ Hazeltn .20e 1.9 6 1 10½ 10½ 10½— ⅛
10½ 8 Hecks .24 24. 8 20 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
15⅞ 7 HeclaM .30t 4.3 135 7⅛ 7 7
25⅛ 15⅛ HelimB .80a 3.5 6 2 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
37¼ 28 HeinzH 1.44 4.1 9 44 34⅛ 34½ 34½
33⅛ 28⅛ Heinz pf1.70 5.6 1 30¼ 30¼ 30¼— ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ HeleneC 11 29 8⅛ 8⅛ 8¼
22⅛ 16½ HellerInt 1 5.9 7 16 17¼ 17 17 — ⅛
38⅛ 30½ HelmrP .36 .9 12 101 38⅛ 38 38 — ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ HemCap 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
28⅛ 14⅛ Hercules 1 6.7 9 325 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
22⅛ 16⅛ Hershy 1.20 6.1 7 22 19⅛ 19½ 19⅛+ ¼
12 6 Hesston 24 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
19¼ 14 Hestn pf1.60 11. 9 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞+
42⅞ 22 Heublin 1.40 5.4 13 150 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝— ¼
87½ 68⅛ HewlPk .40 .6 17 72 72 71⅞ 71⅞— ¼
8⅞ 5⅛ HghVlt .07 .9 17 37 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 18 Hillenbd .82 4.5 7 16 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 17 Hilton 1.10 4.4 10 46 u25 24⅛ 25+
25⅛ 18⅛ Hobart 1 5.3 9 94 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅞
9⅝ 5⅛ HoffEle .24 2.7 13 15 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ Holiday .46 3.0 9 231 15½ 15⅜ 15⅝— ⅛
25 20½ HllyA 1.70t 6.9 6 24⅛ 24½ 24½— ⅛
32⅛ 13⅛ HollyS .80l 12 15⅛ 15½ 15½— ⅛
43⅛ 34½ Homestk 1a 2.6 18 64 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅝+ ⅜
25⅛ 19⅛ Honda .28r 1.5 10 165 19 d18⅛ 18⅞— ⅛
55⅛ 42⅛ Honwll 1.90 4.2 7 304 45⅛ 44¼ 44⅝— ⅜
20¼ 16½ HoovB 1 5.2 7 15 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
2½ 1⅛ Horizon 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
26½ 22¼ HospCp .40 1.6 10 51 26½ 25⅞ 25⅞— ¼
14⅛ 9⅜ HostInl .44 3.3 7 93 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 14⅛ Houdle 1 6.4 5 8 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ½
21⅛ 15⅛ HougMif .84 4.2 7 13 20 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 7 HousFb .32 3.8 7 60 8⅛ 8½ 8½— ⅛
21⅛ 18⅛ HoushF 1.30 6.8 7 185 19⅛ 18⅞ 19+ ⅛
47⅛ 40⅛ HouF pf2.37 5.6 1 42¼ 42¼ 42¼ — ⅛
36⅛ 29⅛ HousIn 1.96 6.1 8 262 32⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 25⅛ HousNG .80 2.8 9 x155 29 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
12½ 9⅛ HowdJn .36 3.3 8 916 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
18⅛ 15⅛ Hubbrd 1.28 7.0 106 17 18½ 18½ 18¼— ⅛
19¼ 12½ HudsnA .80l 45 5 15 15 15
43⅛ 29½ HughsTl .70 2.1 10 47 34 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 12¼ Human .50 3.3 10 12 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛
17⅛ 10 HuntCh .34 3.1 9 53 11 10⅞ 11
17⅛ 13 HuttEF .68 5.0 4 30 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
14⅛ 10 Huyck .60 5.5 9 62 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞

I

27¼ 21 IC Ind 1.52 6.2 5 43 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ¼
47⅛ 42⅛ IC In pf 3.50 8.0 20 43⅝ 43⅛ 43⅝— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ ICN 50 45 5 4⅞ 5
47⅛ 39⅛ INACp 2.30 5.5 7 149 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅛
20⅛ 18½ INAln 1.59a 8.4 9 19 19 19
14⅛ 10⅛ IU Int .90 7.9 7 143 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
31¼ 26 IdahoP 2.16 7.8 11 30 27⅞ 27¼ 27⅞+ ⅛
23⅛ 16½ IdealB 1.40 6.7 8 22 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
99 78 Ideal pf 4.75 5.3 1 8 89 89 +2
39⅞ 5⅛ IdealT .32b 5.6 4 122 5⅛ d 5½ 5⅛
28⅛ 25⅛ IllPowr 2.20 8.6 8 60 26½ 26¼ 26½
27 24 IlPow pf2.04 8.5 z100 24 24 24
49⅛ 45 IlPow pf3.78 8.1 z50 46½ 46½ 46½— ⅛
28 19½ ITW .64 3.2 10 3 20¼ 20 20
17⅛ 14 ImplCp .50 3.3 4 805 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅛— ⅛
34 14⅛ INCO .80 5.3 7 804 15 d14⅛ 15
10⅛ 9¼ IncCCu .80e 8.4 12 10½ 10½ 10½
91 82½ IndlM pf7.76 8.9 z510 87¼ 85⅛ 87¼+1½
101½ 91 IndlM pf8.68 9.1 z100 95⅛ 95⅛ 95⅛+1⅛
123⅛ 113¼ IndlM pr 12 10. z100 115½ 115½ 115½— ⅛
25⅛ 23⅛ IndIm pf2.15 8.8 14 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
29 24⅛ IndlGas 2.20 8.68 7 5 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
27 22½ IndlPL 2 8.5 7 x44 23⅛ 23½ 23½— ⅛
18⅛ 16 IndNat 1.32 7.6 7 10 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅛+ ¼

(Continued on next page.)

HOW TO KEEP U(P) WITH THE DOW JONESES WHEN THE MARKET GETS BULLISH

With the Dow Jones in th(e) 800s, the rally may be ju(st) around the corner. One w(ay) to make sure that you hold piece of the action when th(e) market turns buoyant on(ce) again is to consider the N(ew) York Industrial Index Fu(nd) N.V. It matches the D(ow) Jones performance po(int) for point, dollar for dol(lar). Inquiries to:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N(.V.)
Herengracht 214
NL-130 Amsterdam C
Tel: 211188
or
Valeurs White Weld S.A.
P.O. Box 813
1, quai du Mont-Blanc
CH-1211 Geneva 1
Tel. 312560

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL INDEX FUND

All of these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — *9th December 1977*

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT — WORLD BANK

¥50,000,000,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

6.8% Japanese Yen Bonds of 1977—Eighth Series Due December 9, 1992

YAMAICHI SECURITIES COMPANY, LIMITED

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *DAIWA SECURITIES CO. LTD.*

THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LTD.*

SANYO SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *WAKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *MERRILL LYNCH SECURITIES COMPANY TOKYO BRANCH*

DAI-ICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *OKASAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *OSAKAYA SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *LOEB RHOADES SECURITIES CORPORATION, TOKYO BRANCH* — *THE CHIYODA SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

ICHIYOSHI SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *THE KAISEI SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *KOA SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

KOYANAGI SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *MARUMAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *MARUSAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

MEIKO SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *MITO SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *THE NATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

NICHIEI SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *THE TOKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *TOKYO SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

TOWA SECURITIES CO., LTD. — *TOYO SECURITIES CO., LTD.* — *YACHIYO SECURITIES CO., LTD.*

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
	15¾	Ocml pf	1.20	6.5		2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
	31¾	Macy	1.50	3.8	7	952	39	38¾	39	+ ½
	51	Macyot	4.25	7.6		z120	56	56	56	
	11¾	MdsFd	.89e	6.8		238	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
	8⅝	MagicCf	.40	4.4	5	121	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	33	Mallry	1.20	3.2	12	13	37¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
	22	MalonH	.84	3.4	11	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
	7	Manhin	.20b	2.6	3	x15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	30⅝	MfrHan	1.92	5.6	7	156	34⅛	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
	32¾	MAPCO	1.10	3.0	11	92	36⅝	35¾	35½	— ⅛
	16⅜	MaratM	n.50	2.9	7	46	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
	44⅝	MaratO	2.20	4.6	7	55	48⅛	47¼	47½	— ½
	16⅝	Maremt	.80	4.0	8	26	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
	10	MarMid	.20	6.5	9	69	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
	11¼	MarionL	.60	4.4	11	46	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
	15	MarkCtl	.36	1.8	6	38	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
	25⅝	Marley	.80	2.9	7	30	28¼	27⅝	28	
	8⅝	Marriot	.12	1.2	10	488	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
	53½	MrshM	2.40	4.8	15	109	60⅜	60	60	— ¾
	22¼	MartM	1.60	6.6	6	352	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—
	10⅞	MaryK	.40	3.6	8	78	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	23	MridCu	.66b	2.3	7	6	28⅜	28½	28½	— ⅛
	17½	Masco	.40	2.0	11	195	20¼	20	20	— ¼
	15⅛	Masonit	.68	4.1	9	33	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
	12¼	MasM	1.21e	8.5	12	28	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
	14⅛	MassyF	1	6.3	6	142	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
	15⅝	MasCp	1.52	9.0		32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
	11	MasInc	.98e	8.3		19	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	21⅝	MatsuE	.33e	1.4	8	54	23⅛	23	23⅛	
	5	Mattel			8	832	9⅛	8½	9	+ ¼
	22½	MayerO	.90	3.7	10	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
	4	MaysJW			17	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	27⅜	Maytg	1.60a	5.7	11	138	28½	28⅛	28¼	
	15	McCord	1	3.3	13	6	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	
	43⅛	McDer	2	3.4	5	1924	59½	55⅝	59	+3⅛
		McDer wi				92	29⅝	29	29⅝	
	37⅜	McDnld	.20	.4	16	207	51⅛	50⅞	51	— ⅛
	19⅞	McDonD	.50	2.1	8	147	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅛	McDonh	1	4.8	5	22	21⅛	21	21	— ½
	25	McGEd	1.60	5.8	8	131	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
	15⅜	McGrH	.80	4.3	9	81	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
	21⅜	McIntyr	1	4.4	8	z360	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
	15⅝	McKee	1	6.1	6	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
	18⅜	McLean	.58	2.7	8	7	21⅜	21½	21½	
	10¼	McLout	.30l	3.0	13	51	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	18⅜	McNeil	.80	6.0	7	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	18⅛	MeadCp	1	5.0	5	149	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
	49⅜	Mea pfB	2.80	5.3		3	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
	16¼	Mensrx	.16e	.9	12	17	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
	16⅝	Medtrn	.30e	1.7	8	88	17⅜	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
	25⅝	Medusa	2	5.5	8	148	37	35¾	36⅝	— ⅜
	19⅝	Melville	.96	3.6	10	79	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
	24	Memorex			6	39	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
	25⅝	MercStr	.80	2.1	7	72	39⅛	39	39	
	50	Merck	1.70	3.1	14	344	54⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅛
	27⅛	Merdith	.80	2.9	7	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
	15⅛	MerrLy	.88	5.8	9	298	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
	32	MesaPet	.40	1.0	16	121	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	+ ¼
		Mesab	.80i		10	97	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
	22¼	Mesta	1e	3.8	4	7	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
	36	MGM	1b	4.0	11	403	25	24½	25	+ ¾
	24⅝	Metrm	1.50	4.5	7	190	33⅝	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
	86	MtE pfF	8.12	9.0		z40	90	90	90	+ ¾
	87	MtE pf	8.12	8.9		z80	91	90	91	+2¼
	28⅛	MhWl pf	2.67	9.4		1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
	25	MhWl pf	2.12	8.2		84	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
	28¼	Micrwve	.50	1.9	10	14	26⅝	26	26⅝	
	16	MdCTel	1.32	7.3	8	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	26	MdCT pf	2.06	7.8		9	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
	15⅝	MidSUt	1.44	8.6	8	327	16¾	16½	16¾	
	1	MidIndM				30	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	28½	MidlRo	1.80	5.7	8	9	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
	21⅝	MilesL	1.28	2.7	16	7	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
	10¼	MiltBrd	.60	4.8	7	27	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
	9	MilRoy	.25	2.4	11	37	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
	21⅛	MinnGs	1.78	8.0	8	6	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	45	MMM	1.70	3.7	14	348	46⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
	20⅛	MinPL	1.76	8.4	9	18	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	10⅛	MirroAl	.96	6.9	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	16⅛	Misnins	.60	2.6	6	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
	39⅝	MPacC	2.10	4.7	5	217	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
	15½	MoPSv	1b	6.3	8	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
	58⅛	Mobil	4.20	6.7	7	394	63⅛	62⅜	63⅛	— ⅛
	1⅜	MobileH				25	2⅛	2	2	
	11⅜	Mohasco	.90	7.1	9	25	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅛	MohkDta			12	76	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	16⅛	MohkR	1.20	5.7	5	5	21	20⅞	21	
	18⅜	Monrh	1.20	a5.5	5	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
	12⅛	Monogr	.40	2.8	5	18	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
	52⅜	Monsan	3.10	5.6	7	160	55⅜	54⅜	55	— ¼
	33½	MonDU	2.60	7.6	9	18	35	33⅝	34	—1
	22	MonPw	1.80	7.6	11	138	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
	21⅜	MonSt	1.80a	8.2		54	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
	10	MONY	.92e	8.8	13	17	10⅝	10½	10½	
	24¼	MooreM	.90	3.0	6	94	30¼	29	30¼	+2
	42⅜	Morgan	2.20	5.1	8	x269	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¼
	21⅜	MorKn	1.10b	3.2	7	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
	9⅝	MorseSh	.70	4.3	6	80	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	3⅝	MtgTrAm				74	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	18⅜	MorNor	1.12	4.4	10	57	25⅝	25¼	25½	
	33⅜	Motrola	.84	2.5	10	200	34½	d33⅜	34⅛	
	35	MtFuel	2	5.5	9	53	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
	24½	MtSTel	1.88	6.7	9	24	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Munford	.40	6.3	25	34	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅜	Munfd pf	.40	7.6		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	16	Munsng	1.20	6.5	7	4	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
	16	MurphC	1.28	7.2	6	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	22⅝	MurpOil	.80	2.2	9	188	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
	18⅛	MurryO	1	4.7	8	x4	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
	14⅞	MutOm	1.36	8.4		30	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	8⅛	MyersL	.40	4.7	8	70	8⅝	8½	8½	

N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
	32	NCR	.80	2.0	8	225	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅛	NLInd	1.20	7.0	8	188	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	20⅛	NLT	.76	3.3	7	157	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
	4⅛	NVF	2.45l	38.	5	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	45⅛	Nabisco	2.52	5.2	11	26	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
	24⅛	Nalco	1.10	4.3	11	177	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Narco	.68	4.4	9	6	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
	15⅛	Nashua	1	5.3	7	174	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	3.8	25	61	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	14⅛	NAvia	.70e	3.5		37	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	12⅛	NatCan	.64	4.3	5	39	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
	15⅛	NtChem	.48	2.6	11	76	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	NtCtyL	.60	4.1	55	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	25⅛	NtDetr	1.52	5.8	5	15	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	20⅛	NatDist	1.60	7.7	7	172	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	25⅛	NatFG	2.24	8.3	8	19	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
	25⅛	NFG pf	2.30	8.8		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
	15⅛	NatGyp	1.05	6.5	8	98	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	NatHom				71	3	2⅞	3	
	6	NatInd	.40	4.4	6	90	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	9⅛	NtInd pf	.60	4.4		2	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
	12⅛	NtInd pf	1.25	9.6		8	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	17⅛	NMdCr	.40	1.7	10	47	24⅛	23⅞	24	
	12⅛	NMedE	.48	2.6	8	65	18⅛	18⅝	18½	— ¼
	16½	NMineSv	.56	3.4	11	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	24⅛	NtPrest	1.50	5.2	6	94	29⅛	28	28⅞	— ⅜
	16½	NtSemic			22	306	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	12⅛	NSvcInd	.86	6.2	7	22	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	16	NStand	1.16	6.2	7	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
	36⅛	Strch	1.08	1.6	17	456	u67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1¼
	30⅛	NatlStl	2.50	7.8l		72	32⅛	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
	3⅛	NatTea				20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	31⅛	Natom	1.60b	4.3	4	441	37⅜	36	37⅛	+1¼
	24⅛	Natm pf	1.60	6.2		16	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
	12½	Neptune	.50	3.5	9	13	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
	22⅛	NevPw	1.76	5.3	7	40	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
	23	NevP pf	2.30	9.5		z300	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
	21⅛	NEngEl	1.94	8.6	8	75	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
	15⅛	NEnGE	1.44	8.4	7	37	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
	29⅛	NEnP pf	2.76	9.4		2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
	31⅛	NEngT	2.88	8.2	9	40	35	34⅛	35	— ⅛
	17⅛	NYSEG	1.60	8.5	9	58	19	18⅝	18⅞	
104	98⅛	NYS pf	8.80	8.8		z50	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1¼
22	15	Newhall	.56	2.8	12	36	20½	20	20¼	+ ½
30	16	Newmt	.80	4.8	19	429	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Newprk			7	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17¼	14	NiaMP	1.34	8.6	8	96	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
44½	38⅛	NiaMpf	3.60	9.1		z140	40	39½	39½	— ½
58	52½	NiaMpf	4.85	9.2		z180	53½	52½	53	— ½
71¾	66	NiaMpf	6.10	9.1		z50	67	67	67	— ⅜
115	108½	NiMpf	10.60	9.6		z100	110	110	110	
92	84	NiaMpf	7.72	8.9		z160	87	87	87	+ ¼
13	9⅛	NiagSh	.97e	9.2		4	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
33⅛	27⅛	Nicor	2.32	7.3	7	35	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	
37	25⅛	NorfWn	1.84	6.9	7	172	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	Norlin	1.40	5.9	5	9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
31¼	19	Norris	1	4.7	5	35	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
29	18⅛	NACoal	.50	2.3	10	2	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	NoAMtg				49	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
36	28	NoAPhl	1.50	5.3	6	20	28½	28⅛	28½	
5	3⅛	NoCAlr	.12	2.5	5	99	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	NoCeAir wt				39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	10⅛	NoestUt	1.02	9.6	8	360	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
13⅛	12⅛	NCalSL	.50	4.0	5	16	12⅞	d12	12⅛	— ⅛
21¼	17⅛	NIndPS	1.44	7.6	8	161	19	18⅞	18⅞	
48¼	37⅛	orNGs	2.40	6.2	7	237	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
94	89⅛	NoNG pf	5.80	6.5		z20	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ¼
30⅛	26⅛	NoStPw	2.06	7.1	9	68	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	80⅛	NSPw pf	6.80	8.0		z4000	85	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	NorTel	.72	2.8	9	158	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Nthgate	.25e	6.1		24	4⅛	4	4⅛	
24¼	18⅛	Nortrp	1.20	6.2	4	84	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
30⅛	19	NwstAirl	.50	2.3	6	269	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
25⅛	21¼	NwtBcp	1.04	4.3	8	212	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	NwtEnr	2.20	6.0	7	17	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
43¼	32	NwEn cf	2.20	6.0	7	18	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	Nwtlnd	2.85	5.2	7	323	55½	55	55	— ⅛
36	21⅛	NwtInd wt				1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
134⅛	98	Nwin pf	4.20	3.4		11	123	123	123	— ⅜
28½	26½	NwIP pf	2.50	9.1		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	NwSIW	1.20	4.6	13	7	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
41½	32	Norton	2	4.7	9	143	u42¼	40⅛	42⅛	+2½
21⅛	17⅛	NorSim	.76b	3.9	8	355	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
47½	38⅛	NortS pf	1.60	3.7		31	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Nucor	.36	1.5	7	84	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼

O

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14½	OKC	1.20	7.2	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	OakInd	.50	2.9	20	95	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22½	OcciPet	1.25	5.4	8	485	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
16⅛	9¼	OcciPet wt				65	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	OccP pf	2.16	5.8		2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
100¼	73	OccP pf	3.60	4.8		3	74¼	73¾	74¼	+ ⅜
97¼	71½	OccP pf	4	5.5		4	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
28½	26¼	OccP pf	2.50	9.3		14	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	OccP pf	2.12	8.8		4	24	24	24	+ ⅛
29¼	21⅛	Ogden	1.40	5.7	5	19	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
21½	18⅛	OhioEd	1.76	9.0	9	229	19⅛	19½	19½	— ¼
54½	49½	OhEd pf	4.40	8.8		z180	50	50	50	
104	95½	OhEd pf	8.64	8.7		z4000	99	98⅝	99	+1
117½	109½	OhE pf	10.76	9.5		z50	113	113	113	+ ¼
97	81	OhP pfB	7.60	9.0		z1500	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
91½	82	OhP pfC	7.60	9.0		z100	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
134	118	OhP pfA	14	11.		z20	123½	123½	123½	
134	118	OhP pfF	14	11.		z80	123	123	123	+ ⅛
160¼	97½	OhP pfE	8.48	9.0		z700	94½	94½	94½	+
93¼	84	OhP pfD	7.76	8.9		z10	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	17	OklaGE	1.48	8.1	9	146	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	31¼	OklaNG	2	5.8	6	10	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅛	Olin	.88	5.2	5	87	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	25½	Olinkrtt	1.20	4.6	7	27	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Omark	.88	4.3	9	117	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
15½	12⅛	Oneida	.84	5.6	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk	1.36	8.5	10	27	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Orange	.20	3.0		60	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19	OutMar	1.40	6.7	7	54	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
22	16⅛	OutletCo	.70	3.4	8	12	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
14¼	10⅛	OverhDr	.60	4.4	5	15	13½	13⅛	13½	
23⅛	17⅛	OvernitT	1	5.1	6	1	19½	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
33½	21⅛	OverSh	.30b	1.2	6	36	25½	25	25	— ⅛
73¼	58	OwenC	1.20	1.8	10	92	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Owenill	1.06	4.7	7	313	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
85	82⅛	Owenil pf	4	4.8		1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7	Oxfrdin	.63r	6.4	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

P - Q

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	7½	PNBMt	.50e	4.3	15	17	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
33½	25½	PPG	1.60	6.0	5	155	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	7	PSA			23	25	8½	8¼	8⅜	
15¼	13⅛	PacAS	1.24	9.1		44	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	PacGE	2	8.5	7	277	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80	8.6	7	34	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
37½	32⅛	PacLm	1.60	4.5	13	46	35⅛	35	35⅛	
35	25⅛	PacPet	.92	2.6	10	33	35⅛	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PacPw	1.80	8.1	11	77	22⅛	22	22⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	PacTT	1.40	8.2	8	105	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PaineW	.40	5.9	3	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13½	PalW pf	1.30	9.2		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	PalmBc	.80	5.4	4	104	15	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Pamida	.12	2.3	12	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	PanAm			4	453	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	43⅛	PanEP	2.50	5.3	8	75	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Paprcft	1	5.5	8	27	18⅛	18	18⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Pargas	1b	5.4	8	8	18½	18⅛	18½	
43⅛	29⅛	ParkDr	.40	.8	11	61	47⅛	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
23⅛	22	ParHan	1	4.1	8	31	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	LarkPn	.48	2.3	11	72	u20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9½	PatPtl			17	73	11½	11	11⅛	
19⅛	14½	Paylsnw	.50	3.0	7	16	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Peabdy	.24b	1.0	11	56	24⅛	24	24	— ½
52⅛	32⅛	Pennev	1.48	4.2	9	393	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PaPL	1.92	8.4	7	45	23	22⅞	22⅞	
56	53⅛	PaPL pf	4.50	8.5		z90	53	52	53	+ ⅛
103	97⅛	PaPL pf	8.60	8.6		z50	100	100	100	+ ¼
102	92⅛	PaPL pf	8.40	8.6		z150	98	97½	98	— ½
9½	87⅛	PaPL pf	8	8.8		z100	91	91	91	— ½
102⅛	95⅛	PaPL pf	8.70	8.8		z40	98½	98½	98½	
57⅛	31⅛	Penwlt	2	5.6	10	22	35⅛	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	25	Pennzol	1.80	6.6	7	241	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	PeopDr	.20	2.5	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	35⅛	PeopGs	2.80	7.9	8	88	35⅛	d35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22¼	PepsiCo	.90	3.3	13	369	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
21⅛	16½	PerkinE	.32	1.6	15	288	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	Pertec			11	81	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29	PetInc	1.80	5.2	8	47	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PeterPl	.88a	5.9	7	18	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
41	35⅛	Petrie	1	2.6	15	x77	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25	Petrolan	.90	3.0	8	64	30	29⅛	30	
29	23⅛	PetRs	2.61e	10.		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	PetRs pf	1.75	7.4		11	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Pfizer	1.88	4.1	14	350	26⅞	25⅜	26⅜	
41¼	18⅛	PhelpD	.60	3.1	51	476	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	9.2	10	135	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
53	47⅛	PhilE pf	4.40	9.0		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1
56½	49½	PhilE pf	4.68	9.2		z90	51	51	51	
104½	93½	PhilE pf	8.75	8.7		z4000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
93½	84⅛	PhilE pf	7.85	8.8		z10	89	89	89	+1
19½	15½	PhilaSub	.88	4.5	8	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	51½	PhilMr	1.65	2.8	10	1573	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Philind	.24	3.6	8	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Philind pf	1	8.5		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	27	PhilPet	1	3.2	10	657	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	6.7	10	37	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
18½	15⅛	PiedNG	1.44	8.9	9	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Pier1	.20	3.6	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45	35⅛	Pilsbry	1.28	3.2	11	13	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	27	Pioner	1.50	5.2	7	103	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
17¼	9⅛	PionrEl	.15e	1.5	7	19	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	PitneyB	1	5.4	7	89	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
27	18⅛	PittFrg	.80a	3.9	8	1	20½	20½	20½	
37⅛	22⅛	Pittstn	1.20	5.2	8	331	23⅛	23	23½	+ ½
5⅛	3¼	PlanRsc			7	50	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Plantrn	.08	.6	13	64	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy	.12	1.7	14	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Plessey	.46e	2.7	9	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Pneumo	1	6.5	4	12	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25	Polaroid	.80	3.0	10	515	27⅛	26½	27	+ ¼
17	4	Pondrosa			8	95	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16	PopeTal	.80	4.2	7	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Portec	.80b	4.8	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
77½	72	Portr pf	5.50	7.5		z10	73	73	73	—1
20⅛	19⅛	PortGE	1.70	8.6	14	87	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+
23⅛	27	PorG pf	2.60	9.0		4	29	29	29	+ ¼
39⅛	25⅛	Potltch		3.6	7	28	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	14⅛	PotmEl	1.28	8.1	8	94	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
45½	40	PotEl pf	2.44	5.3		1	45	45	46	+1¼
53	44⅛	PotEl pf	4.04	8.6		z100	47	47	47	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	Premier	.54	3.4	9	1	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
93⅛	72½	ProctG	2.60	3.1	14	190	83½	83¼	83½	
10⅛	8	ProdRsh	.44	5.2	7	13	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Protor	1.40	7.7	19	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅛	17	PSvCol	1.45	7.9	10	122	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	82	PSCol pf	7.15	8.4		z20	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
25½	24½	PSCol pf	2.10	8.4		7	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
31⅛	26	PSInd	2.04	7.3	9	77	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
45	42½	PSIn pf	2.50	8.3		z140	42	42	42	+ ½
22½	19⅛	PSvNH	1.80	9.2	10	44	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
31⅛	28½	PSNH pf	2.75	9.3		z50	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
23	20	PSvNM	1.68	7.9	10	169	21½	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21½	PSvEG	1.95	8.5	7	151	22⅛	23	23	— ⅛
57½	45½	PSEG pf	4.08	8.4		z60	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
54	49½	PSEG pf	4.30	8.4		z100	51	51	51	+ ⅛
65⅛	57	PSEG pf	5.05	8.5		z60	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	4⅛	PSEG pf	2.17	8.5		4	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
85⅛	79	PSEG pf	6.80	8.4		z3520	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
29	26⅛	PSEG pf	2.43	8.7		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
131	122½	PSE pf	12.25	9.8		z10	125½	125½	125½	+1½
94⅛	86	PSEG pf	7.52	8.4		z4030	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1¼
112	104	PSEG pf	9.62	8.9		z23	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+1¼
9⅛	4⅛	Lob.cker	.32t	5.0		7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueb'o			33	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	PaSPL	1.40	8.4	9	184	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	28⅛	Pullmn	1.40	5.0	9	19	28⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	Purex	1.80	6.6	8	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PurdnFa			4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28½	19½	Purolir	1.20	5.7	9	33	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
24⅛	20	QuakO	1.04	4.6	9	165	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14⅛	QuakStO	.88	6.0	9	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Quanex	1.20	5.9	7	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	¼
8⅛	4⅛	Wuestor	.20	3.8	14	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

R

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
32½	4⅛	RCA	1.20	4.3	9	x297	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
75	63⅛	RCA pf	4	6.0		9	67	66⅛	67	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	RTE	.40	2.8	9	30	14⅛	14¼	14½	
17⅛	13⅛	RalsPur	.50	3.6	11	171	14	13⅛	14	
4⅛	3⅛	Ramad	12e	3.0	13	x145	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
24	13⅛	Ranco	1.04	5.1	7	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Rap'dAm			5	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	20	RapA pf	2.25	9.6		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
33⅛	27⅛	Raybt	1.50b	4.8	4	5	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
28⅛	19	Raymnd	1	4.5	5	8	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
35⅛	6	Raythn	1	3.0	10	45	33⅛	32⅛	33	
25⅛	16⅛	ReadBat	1	4.2	8	53	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
12⅛	8	ReeceCp	.60	7.8	8	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	⅛	Redman			6	174	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	ReeceCp	.60	7.0	8	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23¼	ReevsB	1.60	6.5	6	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.2	7	213	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	ReliabSt	.68e	4.3	7	23	16	16	16	— ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	ReinEl	1.20	3.7	8	96	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
98	80	RelEl pf	3	3.3		1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
63	53	RelEl pf	1.60	2.8		2	58	58	58	+1
26⅛	18½	RelianGp	.60	2.5	4	162	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	34½	RelG pf	2.20	5.9		13	36⅛	37	37	—1
30	24	RelG pf	2.60	10.		11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	Relin pf	2.68	9.8		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	RepubCp			6	53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅛	RepFinS	1.20	4.8	6	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RepMtg				8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	21⅛	RepStl	1.60	7.1	10	125	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	RepTex	1.20	4.0	8	27	30	30	30	
21⅛	12⅛	ResvOil	.20	1.4	11	162	14	13⅛	13⅛	
26⅛	15⅛	RevcoD	.40	1.9	14	141	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Revere			7	77	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
46	36⅛	Revlon	1.10	2.5	14	168	44	43⅛	43⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Rexham	.50	3.7	10	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	Rexnrd	.80	4.7	6	95	17	16⅛	17	
70⅛	38⅛	Reynln	3.50	5.9	7	366	59⅛	d58	59	— ⅛
83⅛	66⅛	Reyln pf	2.25	3.4		3	65⅛	d65½	65½	—1½
44⅛	28⅛	RayMt	1.50	5.1	7	142	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	RaynSe	.40a	5.4	9	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	RichCo	1.10	7.3	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	RichMar	.90	3.9	9	233	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17	RiegelT	1.50	7.7	5	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
30⅛	20½	RioGran	.80	3.5	7	39	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	RioGr pf	.80	6.0		53	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	RiteAid	.32	1.7	11	67	19	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw	1.10	5.6	9	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	Robtsn	1.70	6.1	9	17	28½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Robins	.32	3.2	10	104	10⅛	10	10	
21⅛	17⅛	RochG	1.40	6.7	8	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	RochTl	1.12	6.8	8	85	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Rockowr	.88	7.0	6	26	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
37⅛	27⅛	Rockwl	2.20	7.5	7	89	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
32⅛	25	RkInt pf	1.35	5.1		12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
51½	28	RohmH	1.28	4.3	9	154	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
8	5½	Rohrlnd			28	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Rollins	.50	2.6	10	57	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Ronson				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Roper	1.60	5.8	6	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Rorer	.66	5.0	11	199	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19½	Rosario	.50a	2.4	14	14	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Rowan	.12	.4	11	99	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	RoyCCol	1	5.4	8	124	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
61	51⅛	RoyID	4.25e	7.5	5	552	57	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21⅛	Rubbrm	.60	2.6	12	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog	.76	6.1	9	52	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
18	12⅛	RyderS	.40	2.6	6	41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛

S

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
6½	2⅛	SCA			14	188	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	SCM	1	5.5	5	58	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	SOS	.50	3.5	6	66	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
33⅛	24	Sabine	.56	1.8	11	19	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Saigdin	.16	2.3	8	178	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
50⅛	39	Safewy	2.20	5.2	11	360	42⅛	42½	42½	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	SagaCp	.36	2.9	8	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
44½	29½	SJoMn	1.30	4.3	9	61	30½	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	StJoLP	1.20	8.9	10	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
47½	37⅛	StLSaF	2.50	6.1	7	11	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SPaul	1.02e	8.4		46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	StRegP	1.72	5.8	8	76	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
27	13⅛	Sambos	.48	2.3	11	583	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	SDieGE	1.36	8.6	8	109	u16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	SJuanR	.99t	9.4	15	12	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Sanders				44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
42½	34⅛	SFeInd	2.20	5.8	7	90	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	SFeIn pf	.50	4.7		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
56	42½	SFeInt	.60b	1.1	6	130	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
27½	26⅛	SFeInt wi				20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SgtWel	.60	3.9	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
5	3⅛	SaulRE				27	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SavASip			17	71	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	SavOnD	.28	4.0	7	45	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	SavElP	1b	8.2	7	36	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	13	SavE pf	1.28	9.4		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	SavBM	.40	2.6	6	152	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Saxon			9	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Schaefer			18		4	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.12	3.8	9	301	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Schlitz	.68	5.9	13	228	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
74	56	Schimb	1.10	1.6	16	x682	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	SCOAIn	1	5.8	5	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7⅛	5	ScotLad	.36	6.7	26	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29	22⅛	ScotFet	1.40	5.3	8	34	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27	21⅛	ScottFor	1	3.1	9	10	d32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	ScottP	.76	5.6	8	263	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	Scottys	.24	1.7	11	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23½	18⅛	Scovill	1.40	6.5	7	44	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Scudder			13	15	6⅛	6½	6½	
9½	8⅛	Scud pf	.71e	7.8		24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	SeaCont	.30	1.2	9	133	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
39⅛	28⅛	SeabCL	2.20	7.3	5	146	30⅛	29⅛	30¼	— ⅛
4⅛	⅛	SeabWA			3	106	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
35⅛	34⅛	Seatst	1.24	3.5	8	3	35⅛	35½	35⅛	
24	19⅛	Seagrm	.92	4.4	8	6	21	21	21	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv	.10e	1.0	6	12	10½	10⅛	10½	
19⅛	14⅛	SealPw	1	5.9	7	7	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SearleG	.52	4.5	12	362	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	27½	Sears	.96	3.4	10	1077	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Seatrain			8	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	27	sedcoInc	.20	.8	8	144	38⅛	38½	38⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SeigLt	1.20b	7.5	5	31	16⅛	15⅛	16	
7½	4⅛	SvCpInt	.24	3.3	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27½	15⅛	Servmt	1.30	5.6	8	87	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Shakspr	.40	4.7	7	20	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
44⅛	28	Shaklee	.50	1.2	9	91	43⅛	43	43	
20⅛	15⅛	Shapell	.10	.5	3	28	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	ShearH	.30a	4.8	3	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36½	29⅛	ShellOil	1.40	4.9	7	344	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	
44½	31	ShelIT	1.11e	2.9	6	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ShllrGl	.70	5.4	5	51	13	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	ShllGl pf	1.35	6.8		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
41½	22½	Shrwin	2.20	8.4		69	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
71	54⅛	Shrw pf	4.40	7.7		z150	57½	57½	57½	
14⅛	12	SierPac	1.10	7.9	8	63	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	24	Signal	1.36	4.3	7	112	32⅛	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
40	34⅛	Signode	1.32	3.6	9	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	1
8⅛	5½	SimPrec	.20	2.7	8	28	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	Simm	1.12	7.3	15	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	10	SimpPat	.50	4.5	12	232	11⅛	10⅛	11	
25⅛	18⅛	Singer	.60	3.2	5	99	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
45	36⅛	Singr pf	3.50	8.8		5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅛	Skaggs	.70	2.7	11	132	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	Skil Cp	.20e	1.6	7	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19¼	12	Skyline	.40	2.6	14	54	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	13½	SmithA	1	7.0	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40	27⅛	SmithInt	.72	2.1	9	97	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	30⅛	Smtkln	1.10	2.3	17	132	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SmithTr	.70	3.6	5	23	19½	19⅛	19½	
22	16⅛	Smucker	.90	5.1	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SonyCp	.07e	1.0	12	941	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
50	37	SooLin	3.50e	7.2	7	9	48½	47⅛	48½	+ ⅛
21	17⅛	SCrEG	1.56	8.3	9	84	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17½	Sojerin	1.62	8.8	8	11	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	Sootdwn	.60	3.6		11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
32	26	Sdwn pf	1.80	5.6		29	32	30⅛	32	+1½
12⅛	9½	SoatBk	.40	3.6	10	x93	11⅛	11	11⅛	
9⅛	7	SoatPS	1.37t	17.	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	SoCalE	2	7.6	7	1063	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SouthCo	1.54	8.9	8	442	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SoInGE	1.32	6.7	6	26	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
32⅛	27⅛	SoNRes	1.05	3.3	8	35	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETel	3	8.0	9	34	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
51½	48	SoNE pf	3.82	7.7		60	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	SouPac	2.40	7.2	7	121	33⅛	32⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
62⅛	49⅛	SouRy	2.60	5.0	7	26	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	6	SouRy pf	.50	8.3		19	6⅛	6	6	
38⅛	30½	SoUnCo	2.08	6.1	17	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Soutind	.60b	2.4	10	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
47	36	SouRoyl	.88	2.0	17	152	43⅛	42⅛	43½	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir	.8	1.3	7	20	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ½
18⅛	7⅛	SwstFor	.20	2.1	5	217	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SwtFl pf	1.50	7.4		11	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ½
16	13⅛	SwPbSv	1.20	7.9	8	65	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SpartF	.34	2.1	7	107	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	SprryR	1.12	3.2	7	245	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
15	12	SpringM	.90	6.8	8	18	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	23½	SquarD	1.40	5.7	10	x47	24⅛	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
33½	21⅛	Squibb	1.02	4.5	10	931	22⅛	22	22½	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Staley	1	4.4	10	8	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
31⅛	24½	StBrnd	1.28	4.6	11	545	25½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
52½	46	StdBr pf	3.50	7.5		z50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
42½	26½	StBPnt	.48	1.6	14	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	StdMotA	.40	3.1	7	15	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
45½	37½	StOilCl	2.40	6.0	7	395	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	5⅛	StOlnd	2.60	5.7	7	574	46⅛	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
91⅛	69	StOilOh	1.36	1.9	18	104	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
11⅛	7	StPacCp	.20	2.1	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	6	StPress	.40	6.0	10	x20	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud	.66	10.	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	15⅛	Standex	1	4.9	7	14	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	StanW	1.24	3.8	8	27	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
24⅛	19⅛	Starret	1.20	5.3	8	x1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13	11⅛	StaMSe	1.05	8.8		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
49⅛	31	StaufCh	1.80	5.2	7	170	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Starchl	.56	5.5	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17	12½	SterIDg	.70	5.2	10	379	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
6⅛	3	SterPre	.12b	3.2	8	71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Sterndnt	.5	3.8		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	StevenJ	1.20	8.0	5	153	15	14⅛	15	
37⅛	28⅛	StewWa	2.10	6.8	7	13	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19½	StokVC	1.20	6.0	9	24	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	49	StoneW	2.75	5.6	7	20	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StonCon	.60	5.5	6	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
16½	12½	StopShop	1	7.5	5	20	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	9⅛	StorTec	.07t	3.3	10	159	20⅛	20	20¼	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StorerB	1	4.5	8	42	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StridRit	.2	5.8	8	6	16	16	16	— ⅛
50⅛	38⅛	StuWor	1.68	3.7	5	245	47⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
56⅛	43½	StuW pf	1.40	2.7		1	51	51	51	+1
171	88	StuW pf	5	4.8		1	104	104	104	+4
5⅛	3	SuavSho	.20	5.3	7	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	SubPrG	1.20	5.2	8	15	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SuCrest	.50	3.9	4	19	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅛	SunChm	.60	3.0	5	28	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
49	39½	SunCo	2.52	5.8	6	56	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	— ⅛
51	47	SunC pf	2.25	5.0		5	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
21	19⅛	Sunbm	1.20	5.8	8	41	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	32	Sundstr	1.20	3.4	8	167	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	SongM	.15r	1.3	83	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21½	SuprVal	.86	3.0	10	27	28⅛	27½	28¼	— ⅛
258	180	SuprOil	2.20	2.6	15	50	245	241	241	—3
9⅛	6⅛	SupmkG	.36	4.2	5	29	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
22½	14⅛	Supscp	.75e	5.0	8	25	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	SutroM	.42e	4.5	16	44	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Swank	1e	6.0	6	38	17⅛	16½	16⅛	
21	16½	Sybron	.96	5.6	7	220	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	35⅛	Sybrn pf	2.40	6.8		2	35⅛	d35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Sycor			23	342	u20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Systron			8	36	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

T

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅛	7⅛	TRE	.64	4.8	10	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
40⅛	21	TRW	1.60	4.8	7	437	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
83	65½	TRW pr	4.50	6.5		83	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Telcott			21	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Talley	.70	6.3	4	17	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	11½	Talley pf	1	7.5		9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	TampE	1.20	6.4	10	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
62⅛	21	Tandy			8	104	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	Tandycft			7	142	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7	Tappan	.24	3.3	14	69	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12½	Technor	.40	2.9	4	713	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Tchncolr	.40	3.9	6	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	8⅛	Technicn			10	70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
40	28⅛	Tektrnx	.48	1.3	13	132	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Telecor	.30	4.6	6	13	6½	6⅛	6½	
74⅛	47⅛	Teledn	1.45t	2.3	5	86	62	61	62	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Telerml			21	242	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Telex			7	141	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	28½	Tenneco	2	6.5	7	351	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
138	108½	Tennc pf	5.50	4.8		1	115	115	115	+1
17½	7⅛	Tesoro	.12	1.5		360	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
31	18⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	11.		95	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	Texaco	2	7.4	8	1728	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TexCm	1.22	3.3	11	68	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
45⅛	36⅛	TexEst	2.10	4.7	9	38	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TxET pf	2.87	9.6		11	29⅛	29⅛	29	
49	41⅛	TexGT	2.40	5.3	8	31	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
49	42	TxGs pf	1.50	3.4		12	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	Texind	1b	4.7	7	3	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Texint			11	74	10½	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TexOGs	.28	.9	10	335	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	TexUtil	1.40	6.5	9	318	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Texsglf	1.20	6.4	14	285	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	38⅛	Texgf pf	3	7.7		42	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Textf Ind				58	3	3	3	
29⅛	24	Textron	1.40	5.5	7	75	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	Textr pf	2.08	7.0		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19½	Thiokol	1	3.6	7	163	27⅛	27⅛	27	+ ⅛
40⅛	34⅛	ThomBet	1	2.6	15	77	38	37	38	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	ThmJW	1.20	5.1	8	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Thrifty	.48	5.9	9	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	17½	Ticor	1.10	5.6	5	58	20⅛	19⅛	19½	—
27	16⅛	Tidwatr	.60	2.8	7	44	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	TigerInt	.50	3.4	8	412	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Timeln	1.30	3.6	9	1085	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20	TimeM	1	4.0	9	146	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	42⅛	Timkn	2.20a	4.7	8	32	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8½	ToddSh			3	134	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	24½	TolEdis	2.12	8.5	8	41	25⅛	24⅛	25	
12⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48	5.1	19	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	4.9	10	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	TranUn	1.92	5.6	8	20	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	TWA			3	111	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	TWA pf	2	11.		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	TWA pf	1.90	11.		34	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	Transm	.80	5.3	7	271	15⅛	14⅛	15	
24⅛	22⅛	TransInc	1.96	8.6		18	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	Transco	1.10	4.8	8	125	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Transcn	.32	4.1	8	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
80	70	TrGP pf	6.65	8.4		z10	79	79	79	+ ½
107	101	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z90	102⅛	102½	102½	— ⅛
99⅛	91⅛	TrGP pf	8.64	8.9		z2260	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	TrGP pf	2.50	9.4		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
27	21	Tranwy	1.60	6.4	7	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
37	28⅛	Travlrs	1.28	4.0	6	296	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
43	34	Travelr pf	2	5.4		1	37	37	37	
22⅛	18⅛	TriCon	2.16e	11.		72	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Triaind	.07i			26	7⅛	d 7	7	— ⅛
27⅛	14½	TriaPac	.80	3.0	5	77	27⅛	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	Trintyln	.80	3.4	6	23	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Tropican	1	3.1	13	37	32⅛	32	32⅛	
17⅛	14	TucsnG	1.16	7.3	9	492	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
26⅛	9⅛	TwenCn	.70	2.7	4	198	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	TycoLab	.40	2.9	7	29	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
24⅛	19½	TylerCp	.60	2.6	6	112	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Tymshr			12	143	23	22½	23	+ ⅛

U

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	16⅛	UAL	.40	3.0	4	941	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
26½	17½	AL pf	.40	2.1		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
18⅛	13½	UMC	1.28	7.2	8	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	UMET Tr				27	3⅛	3	3	
18⅛	13½	UOP	.70	4.7	7	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	UVInd	1	4.9	5	38	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
14	9⅛	Unarco	.70	6.7	6	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
42	28⅛	UniLf	.82e	2.7	8	1	39⅛	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
56	47⅛	UniNV	3.49e	6.6	6	2	53	53	53	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	UnBncp	.84	6.4	9	115	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅛	UCamp	1.80	3.9	9	311	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	40⅛	UnCarb	2.80	6.9	7	532	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
9	6⅛	UnCmrce			12	31	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	UnionCp			9	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	14⅛	UnElec	1.36	9.1	9	141	15⅛	15	15	
54⅛	50	UnEl pf	4.50	8.8		z10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
31	28⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	9.3		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	83	UnEl pf	7.44	8.8		2	85	85	85	
58⅛	49⅛	UnOCal	2.20	4.3	6	89	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	65	UOCa pf	2.50	3.8		2	66	66	66	
58½	42⅛	UPacC	2	4.3	10	197	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	Uniroyal	.50	6.1	4	216	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
91	82⅛	Uniryal pf	8	9.6		z500	83	83	83	—1
10⅛	6⅛	UnBrand			8	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	10	UnitCp	.83e	7.9		23	10⅛	10½	10½	
35½	25½	UEnRs	1.72	5.0	6	155	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
19	11	UFinCal	.60	3.6	5	32	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	UnGrnly	.12e	.9	5	46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	UIllum	2.56	9.1	7	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25½	23⅛	UIllu pf	2.20	9.3		z200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	UnitInd	.80b	3.8	7	6	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
19⅛	12	UnitIn pf	.42	3.1		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnitIon	.16	1.8	7	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	8	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	23⅛	UNucl	1.20t	4.0	7	97	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn				18	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	UnRefg	.64	4.1	4	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	USFoS	1.32e	8.2		x5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29	USFidG	1.84	5.9	5	115	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22½	USGyps	1.60	7.0	9	101	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	USHom	.24	3.1	6	100	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	USInd	.52	7.1	7	169	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	USLeasg	.40	2.9	6	96	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	US Rlty				28	5⅛	5	5⅛	
27	18	USShoe	1.20	5.1	8	57	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
50	27	USSteel	2.20	7.3	8	439	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	USTobc	1.40	4.7	11	36	30⅛	29⅛	30	— ⅛
41⅛	33	UnTech	1.80	4.9	7	141	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
182½	144⅛	UTch pf	8	4.9		9	162½	162½	162½	—1
122	103	UTch pf	7.32	6.8		8	107	106⅛	107	—1⅛
21½	17⅛	UniTel	1.28	6.7	8	128	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Unitrod	.10	1.0	8	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11	8⅛	Univar	.56	6.6	7	24	8⅛	8½	8½	
23⅛	19⅛	UnivFd	1.28	5.3	9	23	u24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
34½	27⅛	UnLeaf	1.88	5.5	7	8	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
35⅛	30	Upjohn	1.20	3.4	12	109	35⅛	35½	35⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	USLIFE	.52	2.7	7	279	19¼	19	19	
12½	11⅛	UsliteF	.96a	8.0		16	12	11⅛	12	
23⅛	19⅛	UtaPL	1.56	8.1	11	123	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	24⅛	UtPL pf	2.04	8.2		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛

V

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅛	16⅛	VF Co	1.20	6.5	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	12⅛	VSI Co	.50	4.0	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	7	Valleyln	.40	5.1	12	8	7⅛		7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Varian	.40	2.0	12	116	19⅛	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Varo	.20e	1.8	5	25	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Vendo				10	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Venice	.15l			83	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe	1.31e	9.3		36	14⅛	14	14⅛	
22⅛	9½	Viacom	.20	1.0	14	48	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	14	VaEPw	1.24	8.6	8	805	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
57	45	VaEP pf	4.12	8.2		z350	50	50	50	
59⅛	52⅛	VaEP pf	4.80	8.2		z330	58½	58⅛	58½	
104	97½	VaEP pf	8.84	8.8		z540	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
110	102⅛	VaEP pf	9.75	9.1		z10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
32⅛	30	VaEP pf	2.90	9.7		29	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
85⅛	79	VaEP pf	7.20	8.8		z30	81½	81½	81½	
89⅛	81	VaEP pf	7.45	9.2		z440	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—2⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado				120	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21½	VulcnM	1.10	4.9	7	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.40	3.3	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
55	48⅛	WabR pf	4.50	8.4		z9700	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
31	15½	Wachov	.60	3.6	9	823	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	WachRty				27	5	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	WalMart	.18	.9	15	45	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn	1.10	6.8	7	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	WallMu	1.20	5.2	3	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	WaltJm	1.40	4.9	6	198	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
12½	11⅛	WaltJ pf	1	8.5		z150	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅛	27½	WaltJ pf	1.40	5.3		340	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
8⅛	5	WardFd				14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Warnaco				58	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅛	19	WarnS	1.40	6.0	8	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	WrnCom	.80	2.5	7	700	u32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
113	98⅛	WrnC pf	4.25	3.9		1	110	110	110	+2
65	50	WrnC pf	1.25	1.9		4	u66	63⅛	66	+5⅛
31⅛	23⅛	WarnrL	1.10	4.2	12	351	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35½	31	WashGs	2.08	8.7	6	9	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	WashNat	1	4.0	8	14	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	WashStl	1.20	5.4	8	8	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	WashWt	1.76	7.9	10	29	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19½	12	WasteM	.40	2.2	11	91	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25½	16⅛	WatkinJ	.32	1.6	10	12	19½	19⅛	17½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WavGos	.48	7.4	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.1	3	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	Wean pf	1.25	9.5		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	WebbD	.15e	1.2	12	130	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28½	24⅛	WelsMkt	.82	3.1	8	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	WellsF	1.12	4.1	7	23	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	WelFM	1.02e	7.6	12	17	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
57	52	WlPP pf	4.50	8.3		z120	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1
41	37½	WlPlPe	2.43	7.1	6	4	34	34	34	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	WstclTr	2	6.3	10	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	WnAirL	.40	5.8	6	95	7	6⅛	6⅛	
73⅛	22⅛	WAir pf	2	8.7		10	23	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34	26½	WnBnc	1.70	5.2	7	34	32⅛	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
23⅛	14	WnNoA	.40b	1.3	8	68	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	14	WnPacIn	.25e	1.0	4	20	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
35⅛	17	WnPubl	.88	3.7	11	263	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
20½	17	WUnion	1.40	8.2	7	78	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	9.9		15	12	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	25⅛	WUTl pf	2.56	10.		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	645	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Wstvac	1.20	4.4	7	339	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	Weybrg	1	6.2	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	25⅛	Weyerhr	.80	3.0	11	557	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
64⅛	42⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	6.1		37	46⅛	45⅛	46	
32½	24	WheelF	.84	2.8	11	51	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
20	8½	WheelPit				21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
53	32	WheiPit pf	5	15.		z490	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Whirlpl	1.20	5.3	8	171	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
281	19⅛	WhitC	1.10a	5.4	5	51	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WhiteMt			7	191	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	31⅛	Whiting	1.60	5.1	10	22	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Whittakr			10	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	12½	Wickes	.80	4.7	7	172	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
18	6½	Wiebldt	.35	5.4	7	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅛	18	Williams	1	5.1	7	191	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	WilshrO	.12	1.5	13	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45½	37	WinnD	1.68	4.3	12	18	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo			23	136	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	WinterJ	1	7.1	6	4	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	7⅛	WisEP	2.12	7.0	10	94	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
109½	104	WisE pf	8.90	8.3		z40	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	WisGas	1.80	8.0	7	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	28	WisG pf	2.53	8.8		1	29	29	29	
23	19⅛	WiscPL	1.68	7.8	10	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	WiscPS	1.54	7.9	10	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34	23	Witco	1.52	5.7	6	73	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WltrD	.68e	4.8	5	30	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WolvrW	.16	2.8	6	33	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	Womete	.52	3.7	8	113	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	WoodCp		5.7	6	10	7	6⅛	7	
30	16⅛	WoodPt	.30	1.4	10	18	21⅛	21	21⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.3	7	134	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	28⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	7.4		5	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	WorldAir			6	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
94⅛	70⅛	Wrigly	2.40e	3.4	10	35	72⅛	71½	71½	—1⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Wurltzr	.40	4.3	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Wyleln	.60	4.7	8	70	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	WyleLb	.32	4.6	6	8	7	7	7	
2⅛	⅛	Wyly Cp				123	15-16	13-16	⅛	
58⅛	43⅛	Xerox	1.60	3.5	9	1052	45⅛	45½	45½	
31⅛	15⅛	XTRA	.32	1.2	6	44	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Yates	.20	1.8	6	67	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	ZaleCp	.92	5.7	8	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	11½	ZaleptA	.80	6.2		5	13	13	13	
15	10	Zapata	.30b	2.1	12	132	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	6	ZayreCp			4	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28	12⅛	ZenithR	1	7.1	19	305	14⅛	14	14⅛	

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list of selected National Association of Securities Dealers Assn., over-the-counter Bank, Insurance & Industrials.

Closing Prices, 13 Dec., 1977

Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask	Stock	Bid	Ask
CitzUtA	35⅛	35⅛	JiffyFd	⅛	1⅛	PierceSS	4⅛	4⅛
CitzUtB	32⅛	33	JoslynM	15	15⅛	Pinkrtn	26½	27⅛
DanlyM	18⅛	19⅛	KaisStl pf	19	19⅛	PlonHiB	19½	20
DataDLb	5⅛	5⅛	Kalvar	1⅛	1½	Plastine	2	3
Data 100	10	10½	KamanA	29⅛	30	PopePd	14⅛	14½
DayMal	23	25	KampAm	7⅛	8⅛	Possis	⅛	1⅛
Decorln	2½	3	KateGre	⅛	⅛	Progrp	1½	1⅛
DekibAg	20½	21½	Kaysam	6	7	PbSvNC	11	11⅛
DeLuxC	25⅛	26⅛	KearnyT	9⅛	10	PurtBen	18⅛	19
DetCanT	13	14	KellySv	38½	39⅛	PutDCap	6½	6⅛
DetIntB	23	23½	Keuffel	13½	14½	Qualinns	2⅛	2⅛
DeweyEl	1	1½	KeyeFib	16½	16⅛	RagenPr	5½	6
DiaCrys	16	16⅛	KeyCusF	5	5½	Raball	19⅛	20⅛
DixnCru	22	23½	KeysInt	18	18½	Raychm	50½	52½
Docutel	3⅛	4	KingInt	4⅛	5⅛	Raymnd	20⅛	21⅛
DollrGn	11⅛	12⅛	KnapeV	16⅛	17⅛	RcsEqp	6⅛	7⅛
Donldsn	23	23⅛	Lanceln	25½	26⅛	RoadEx	29	29⅛
DorchGs	12	12⅛	LandRes	1⅛	1⅛	RobbMy	21⅛	22⅛
DoyleDB	19⅛	20⅛	LaneCo	17⅛	18	Roselon	2⅛	3⅛
DunkinD	9⅛	10⅛	LidStor	23⅛	24⅛	Rouse	7⅛	8½
Durlron	18⅛	19⅛	LinBcst	24⅛	25⅛	RusStov	13⅛	13
Eberline	5⅛	5⅛	Logetrn	6⅛	7⅛	Sadller	2½	3
EconLab	24	24½	MadsGE	16⅛	17⅛	ScanDat	1	1⅛
ElPasEl	11⅛	12⅛	Mallkrt	31	32	ScrippH	33½	35½
ElderBe	6	6⅛	MgtAssis			SelsDelt	3⅛	4⅛
EleNucl	5⅛	6½		10⅛	10⅛	SevenUp	26½	27⅛
ElModsl	3⅛	3⅛	MauiLP	13	14	Shawmt	27⅛	28⅛
EnrDev	17	17⅛	McCorm	16	16½	SnpOnTl	28	28⅛
Entwistl	2	2⅛	McQuay	17½	18⅛	SolidSIS	4⅛	5⅛
EqtOil	17⅛	18⅛	MerdInv	2	3	SCalWtr	14	14
EthanAl	18	18⅛	MidsxW	21	22	SwGsCp	11⅛	11½
FabrlT	1	1⅛	MidlCap	2½	2⅛	SwElSv	16⅛	17½
FidUnLf	25⅛	26⅛	MidlRes	5-16	½	Standyn	29⅛	30
Fingrht	7½	7⅛	MidlBks	24	25	SidRegis	21⅛	22½
FtBkSys	35	36⅛	Millpr	24⅛	24⅛	StanHP	15	16
FtBostn	18⅛	19	MissVIG	17⅛	18⅛	SterlSt	5	5½
FtEmpSt	7⅛	7⅛	MonICol	4⅛	4⅛	StrawCl	26½	28
FtWnFin	3½	3⅛	MooreS	12⅛	13	SurgerEl	7⅛	7½
Flickgr	11⅛	12⅛	MoorePd	15½	16½	TIME DC	6	6½
FlaWatU	½	⅛	MorgRes	1⅛	3⅛	TacoBell	22⅛	22⅛
ForestO	18⅛	19⅛	Mosiek	13⅛	13½	Tampax	35	36
Formigli	2⅛	2⅛	MotchM	10½	11½	TechPub	27⅛	29⅛
FrankCp	7⅛	7⅛	MotClub	6⅛	6⅛	TecumP	54	55
FrankEl	113⅛	14⅛	Mueller	16	17	Tennant	32	34
Frndlce	13⅛	13⅛	NarraCp	13⅛	14⅛	Tiffany	12⅛	13⅛
GnRlEst	6	6⅛	NatGOil	14⅛	15⅛	Tiprery	13⅛	14⅛
GnReins	169	173	NatLibty	6	7⅛	TogcoCp	5	5½
GovEFn	10⅛	11½	NSecRsh	5	5⅛	TrnsOcO	13	14
GraCtis	16½	17⅛	NwideRE	8	9	TricoPd	41⅛	42⅛
GreenMt	12⅛	13⅛	NJNGas	15	16⅛	TrimOG	5⅛	5⅛
GreyAdv	27	29	Nielsn A	21⅛	22⅛	TysonFd	18⅛	19
Glfintst	17⅛	18⅛	Nielsn B	21	22⅛	UnMcGll	8	9
Gyrodyn	2	2½	NoCarGs	11⅛	12⅛	US Surg	13⅛	13⅛
HrpRow	5⅛	6	NoEOl un	45	45⅛	US Trck	13⅛	13⅛
HartfNt	2	2⅛	NwlNGs	10⅛	11	UVaBsh	21	21½
HenredF	6	6½	NwstPS	18⅛	19⅛	UpPenP	18⅛	20
Holobm	3⅛	4½	Noxell	17⅛	17⅛	ValyGas	10½	10⅛
Hoover	14⅛	15⅛	OgilvyM	41⅛	42⅛	VanDusA	11⅛	12
HorizRs	15½	16½	OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛	VanceSn	5⅛	5⅛
HudsPap	52⅛	53⅛	OtterTP	21	21½	Velcro	8⅛	9⅛
HyattCp	30½	32	OversAir	8⅛	9⅛	VaNBsh	20⅛	21⅛
HyattInt	32⅛	33	PCA Inl	5⅛	5⅛	WadsPb	29⅛	30⅛
IndNucl	½	1⅛	PabstB	4	4⅛	WagNGs	15⅛	15½
Infraind	18	18⅛	PacGaR	2⅛	3⅛	WebbRs	12½	13⅛
IntelCp	10⅛	11½	Pakco	45	46½	WohlWa	10⅛	13
IntrcEnr	1	1⅛	PauleyP	9⅛	10⅛	Weldtrn	1	1⅛
Intermk	6	7	PearMf	4⅛	5⅛	WistnMg	7½	8
IntmlGs	14⅛	15⅛	PenaEnt	17⅛	17⅛	WellsGa	4⅛	4⅛
InBkWsh	22	23½	PeterHH	6⅛	6⅛	WlmMtg	2⅛	3⅛
IwaSoUt	27½	29	Petroilt	26½	27	WstmdCl	42	42⅛
JamWPr	11⅛	11⅛	Pettibon	5⅛	6	WoodLot	25⅛	26½
Jamsby	33⅛	34½	PiedAvt	13⅛	14	WWEngy	4⅛	5
				16½	17	WrightW	7⅛	7½
				31½	32⅛	ZionUtn	27	28
				22⅛	23⅛			
				5⅛	6⅛			

Currency Rates

December 13, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3285	4.2890	108.43*	48.51*	26.64y	—	6.8800*	110.66*	39.09*
Brussels (c)	33.81	62.33	15.765	7.0605	3.8705*	14.542	—	16.09	5.6875
Frankfurt	2.1475	3.9645	—	44.70*	2.450x	92.38*	6.343*	102.38*	36.06*
London (a)	1.83085	—	3.9515	8.84275	1612.50	4.2795	62.35	3.8650	10.9680
Milan	876.60	1,611	407.65	182.35	—	375.55	25.83	415.94	146.83
Paris	4.80825	8.8400	232.330*	—	5.4850x	206.080*	14.1650*	228.060*	80.610*
Zurich	2.1025	3.86825	97.835*	43.73*	0.2389	90.335*	6.2085*	—	35.35*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.96275; Escudo: 40.425; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 81.95; Schilling: 15.405; Sw. krona: 4.7595; Yen: 246.300; Norw. krone: 5.2490; Fin. mark: 4.1410; Belgian financial franc: 34.025; Hong Kong $: 4.6410; Singapore $: 4.3465; 1 Canadian $: 0.91115 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask	Issue	Bid	Ask	Issue	Bid	Ask
Amev 8-87	96½	97½	Midld Intl 8¾-86	100¼	101¼	Chrysler 4¾-86	65½	67½
Ashland 7½-82	97	98	Montreal 9¼-83	101⅛	102⅛	Chrysler 5-88	67½	69½
Australia 8¼-83	100	101	NCBoard 8-87	95½	96¼	Cr Suisse 4¼-91	94¼	95¼
Austral 8¾-91	100¼	101¼	NatWest 9-86	102½	103½	Cummin 6¾-86	99½	101½
Austral 8¼-92	96½	97¼	NBrunswick 9-83	100⅛	101⅛	DartInd 4¾-87	79½	81½
BTokyo 7¾-84	96¼	97¼	NBrunswick 8-84	98	99	EastKodak 4½-88	85½	87½
Barclays 8½-92	98	99	NZealand 9¼-82	105¼	106¼	Ennis 7¼-92	103¼	104¼
CHyd. 7¾-85	95½	96¼	NZealand 8¼-83	100¼	101¼	Fairchild 5¼-94	82	84
Bell Cnda 7¾-	97¼	98¼	NrgKombk 8½-91	97½	98½	Firestone 5-88	82	84
BFCE 8¾-83	100	101	Norskhyd 8½-97	97½	98½	Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Brazil 9¼-84	98	99	Norway 8¼-81	101½	102½	Ford 5-88	83	85
Brit Gas 9-81	102½	103½	Occidental 9¾-82	103½	104½	GenElec 4¼-87	82½	84½
BrokenHill 8-85	95½	96½	Offsh Min 8¼-85	98	99	GenFoods 4¾-86	91½	93½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	99¼	100¼	Ontario 9-83	103	104	Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Cdn NatIR 8⅛-86	99	100	OntarioHyd a-8.	97	98	Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
Charbongs 8⅛-81	99¼	100¼	ProvSaskat 8⅛-86	100¼	101¼	GulfWestn 5-86	77	79
CityInvest 8¾-84	98½	99½	QuebProv 8½-81	99¼	100¼	Honeywell 6-86	86	88
Cons Food 7½-91	95¼	96½	QuebProv 9-83	100¼	101¼	ICI 6¾-97	88	89
Conoco 8-86	100	101	Ralston 7½-87	96½	97¼	INA 6-97	94½	95½
Cutler Ham 8-87	98½	99½	SaabScania 8¼-8-	96	97	I.S.E. 6¾-8-	85½	87½
EEC 8¼-82	99½	100½	S.A.S. 8-85	97	98	ITT 4¾-87	79½	81½
EEC 7¾-84	96¼	97¼	Shell 9-86	100¼	101¼	Jusco 6-92	101¾	102¾
ECS 8¾-81	101¼	102¼	Shell 7½-87	98	99	Komatsu 7¼-91	99¾	100¾
ECS 8¾-97	97½	98½	Singer 8¾-82	100¼	101¼	Mitsui 7¼-90	101¾	102¾
EIB 8¼-83	99	100	SHnd 8¾-88	100½	101½	MorganJP 4¼-8-	95	97
EIB 8-84	98	99	Sweden 8½-8-	96½	97½	Nabisco 5¼-87	98½	100½
EIB 8¾-92	99½	100½	SwedStCo. 7¾-82	97	98	OwensIll 4½-87	125¼	127¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97	98	TMay 7¾-87	94	95	PenneyJC 4½-87	76½	78½
EMI 9¼-89	99½	100½	Textron 7¾-87	96	97	PhilLamp 4¾-8-	97½	99½
Ericsson 8½-89	98½	99½	Transocean 8-86	99½	100¼	R C.A. 5-88	85½	87½
Esso 8-86 nov	100½	101½	Transocean 7½-87	96½	97¼	Revlon 4¾-83	128	130
Eurofima 8½-8-	100	101	UnOil 7½-87	97	98	Revlon 4¾-87	112½	114½
Fiat 8-82	97¼	98¼	Utah 8-87	99¼	100¼	Sperry 4¼-88	85	87
First-Chic 7-80	98½	99½	Vwagen 7¾-87	95½	96½	Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Gotaverken 8½-8-	95½	96½	Volvo (Mar) 8-8-	94¼	95¼	Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
Gould 9¼-83	102½	103½				UBS 4¾-87	128	129½
GulfWestrn 8½-84	97	98				UnCarb 4¾-82	91½	93½
Hamersley 8½-84	99½	100½				WarnLamb 4½-87	82	84
Home Oil 9½-86	102	103				WarnLamb 4¾-88	76½	78½
ICI 8¾-87	98½	99¼				Xerox 5-88	77	79
ISE Cnda 9-82	102¼	103¼						
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99¼	100¼						
Kidde W. 8½-85	98	99						
Kockums 8-83	97¼	98¼						
Manitoba 8¾-83	101	102						
Michelin 9¼-8-	101	102						

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-8-	82	84
Ashland 5-88	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	109½	111½
Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½
Beecham 6¾-92	98¼	99¼
Borden 6¾-91	109	111
Borden 5-92	98½	100½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	79	81
Chevron 5-88	125	127

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Tuesday	101.47	94.39	107.57
Previous	101.51	94.49	107.64

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



LJUBLJANSKA BANKA



STOPANSKA BANKA



INVESTICIONA BANKA TITOGRAD

U.S. $90,000,000

EURODOLLAR LOAN

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANK OF MONTREAL
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
SECURITY PACIFIC BANK

AND PROVIDED BY

CITIBANK, N.A.
BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A.
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
INTERNATIONAL ENERGY BANK LIMITED
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
UBAF ARAB AMERICAN BANK
BANK OF LEBANON AND KUWAIT S.A.L.
IRAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BANK LIMITED
UBAF BANK LIMITED
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES —U.B.A.E. SOCIETE ANONYME
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
BANK OF MONTREAL
SECURITY PACIFIC BANK
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE
THE DAIWA BANK LIMITED
AMERICAN SECURITY BANK, N.A.
INTERNATIONAL MEXICAN BANK LIMITED —INTERMEX—
KUWAIT PACIFIC FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED
UNION BANK
WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

AGENT

OCTOBER 28, 1977

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Dec. 12, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3845	Abitibi	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
3700	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
1100	Agra Ind a	$5½	5¼	5¼	
7355	Alta Gas A	$16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
371	Alta Nat	$40¾	40½	40½—	½
317	Algo Cent	$14½	14¼	14½+	¼
6701	Alminex	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
8001	Am Bonza	$44	43	43 —	⅝
13135	Andres W	$10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	¼
5200	Argus C pr	$13	12½	13 +	½
2850	Atco A	$13⅜	13	13¼	
8477	BP Can	$17¾	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
501	Banister C	$12⅛	12	12	
10250	Bank N S	$19½	19	19¼—	¼
200	Baton B	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
10	Beth Cop A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
550	Block Bros	$7	7	7	
7451	Bralor Res	$6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
101	Bramalea	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7600	Brameda	113	108	110	
700	Brenda M	$11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
31511	Bridger	$10⅞	10¾	10¾—	¼
3100	BCFP	$21	21	21 +	⅜
2650	BC Phone	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3400	Brunswk	325	310	315	
2000	Budd Auto	$7⅞	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
100	Burns Fds	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
2000	CAE A	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
200	Cad Fry	$10	10	10	
900	Cal Pow A	$37¾	37½	37½—	½
2150	Camflo	$14⅝	14¼	14½—	⅛
500	Campau A	$7	7	7 +	¼
16530	C Nor West	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
50	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18¼	18¼+	¼
2025	Can Perm	$18½	18½	18½	
7665	Can Trust A	$28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
4100	C Tung	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
500	Cdn Cel	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
7170	CI Bk Com	$25	24¾	24⅞	
6555	Cdn Tire A	$29⅛	28½	28½—	⅞
1150	C Utilities	$15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
200	Canbra	375	375	375	
13	Candel Oil	$16¾	16¼	16¼—	¾
3420	Cassiar	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
5125	Celanese	277	266	277	+12
9215	Chieftan D	$20	19⅞	19¾—	¼
1100	CHUM	$8	8	8	
2552	C Holiday I	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
900	Con Bldg	340	335	340 +	5
4300	Con Digtrb	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7289	Cons Gas	$17½	17⅛	17¼—	¼
1800	Comat Ind	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3641	Con Fardy	285	275	280	+10
800	Conwest	440	435	435 —	5
7425	Craigmt	310	300	305	
463	Crush Intl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1725	Cyprus	$8½	8⅜	8½+	¼
2982	Denison	$48	47½	48	
2400	Dicknsn	495	490	490 +	5
6734	Dofasco A	$23⅝	23	23⅝	
2401	Dom Store	$16¾	16¼	16¾+	¼
2500	Du Pont	$12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
17190	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	
3621	East Mal	305	292	292	—13
1500	Electro A	220	215	215 —	5
100	Emco	$6	6	6 —	⅜
6450	Falcon C	393	380	380 —	5
3331	Fibre Nik A	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
300	Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	
140	Ford Cnda	$79¾	79¾	79¾—	¼
16547	Francana	$8⅝	8⅝	8½—	⅛
9953	G M Res	450	435	440	
2850	G Distrb w	170	160	160	+10
10825	Gibraltar	410	385	410	+20
100	Goodyear	$15	15	15	
4300	Grandue	74	72	72 —	1
10	Gt Oil Sds	$6½	6½	6½—	⅜
3375	GL Paper	$22	22	22 +	½
168	Gt W Life	$64⅝	64⅝	64⅝+	¾
645	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
2124	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
1300	H Group A	360	340	360	+20
3050	Hard Crp A	288	286	288 +	1
700	Hawker A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1227	Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
13801	H Bay Co	$18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
8865	IAC	$18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
7050	Indal	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
100	Indusmin	$11	11	11 +	⅜
30	Inglis	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
3381	Inland Gas	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
4750	Inter-City	$7¾	7½	7½	
1375	Int Mogul	405	400	405 —	5
7765	Int Pipe A	$15¼	15	15 —	⅜
4550	Inv Grp A	$8¾	8½	8¾	
515	Jannock A	$12½	12½	12½	
525	Jannock B	$12	12	12 —	⅛
3465	Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
300	Kelsey H	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
6119	Kerr A A	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
700	Koffler A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3766	Labatt A	$19¾	19⅛	19⅛+	¾
14110	Lacana	345	330	345 +	5
1000	LOnt Cem	310	310	310	
1511	LL Lac	205	201	201 —	9
1901	Lob Co A	400	385	385	—10
950	Lob Co B	395	380	380	
300	MICC	$9	9	9 +	⅛
150	Mclan H A	$12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
19585	MB Ltd	$16⅝	16⅝	16½	
1600	Matgmi A	$9	8⅞	9	
12200	McGraw H	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
10265	Moore	$30⅞	30	30 —	⅜
7400	Murphy	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
20	Nat Trust	$16	16	16	
29635	Noranda A	$24¼	23½	24⅛+	⅜
113511	Norcen	$17⅞	17¼	17¼—	¼
2100	NTecm B w	$8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
450	Nowsco W	$33½	31	33½+	2⅝
36729	Oakwood P	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
2150	Ocelot B	$15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
2800	Orchan A	163	161	161 —	2
4376	Oshawa A	455	450	450 —	5
7800	Pamour A	$5¼	495	495	—30
620	PanCan P	$34⅝	34¾	34⅝+	⅛
541	Patino N V	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
30700	Pembina	$6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
2020	Petrofina	$21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	½
1750	Pine Point	$22⅝	22	22¼—	¼
2400	Pitts C	$6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
10200	Placer	$22½	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
3650	Ram	$13⅞	13¼	13⅝—	¼
450	Redpath A	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
2600	Reed Oslr A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
319	Reichhold	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4651	Revnu Prp	76	76	76 —	3
3500	Rothman	$16⅝	14⅞	16¼+	1⅜
800	Scotts A	$9½	9½	9½	
8759	Shell Can	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
26597	Sherritt A	440	425	440	+10
4950	Siebens	$26¼	24⅝	25 —	1⅛
200	Sierra	$33¼	33	33¼+	¼
15323	Simpsons	490	485	485 —	5
7181	Simpson S	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
200	Slater Sll	$7½	7½	7½	
260	Southm A	$21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
200	St Brodcst	$10	10	10 +	⅛
9985	Stelco A	$23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
595	Steep R	230	228	230	
500	Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
380	Teck Cor A	$6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3100	Teck Cor B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7984	Tex Can	$39¼	38½	38½—	½
323	Thom N A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5607	Tor Dm Bk	$17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
3500	Torstar B	$14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
21240	Traders A	$17⅝	17½	17½	
2925	Trns Mt A	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4533	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
4225	UGas A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
1890	Union Oil	$15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
500	U Keno	$8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
1200	U Siscoe	$7⅞	7⅝	7½—	¼
12500	Upp Can	330	315	325 —	5
400	Vestgron	$10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
4000	Voyager P	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
1800	Weldwod	$11	10¾	11 +	⅜
3110	Wstburne	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
6780	West Mine	315	310	310 —	5
405	Weston	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
1651	Woodwd A	$15½	15¼	15½+	⅜
10200	Yk Bear	$5	480	5	+20
1100	Yukon C	205	205	205 —	2

Total sales 6,016,360 shares

European Gold Markets

Dec. 13, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	157.35	157.60	—1.20
Zurich	157.375	157.375	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	160.62	161.79	—0.32

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 13, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	347	Matsu E. Wks	570
Canon	410	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print.	500	Mitsubi Corp.	407
Fuji Bank	279	Mitsui Co	305
Fuji Photo	495	Mitsukoshi	506
Hitachi	168	Nippon Elec.	208
Honda Motor	463	Sharp	342
C. Itoh	226	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air Lines	2,430	Sony Corp.	1,678
Kansai El Pwr	1,050	Sumitomo Bank	279
Kao Soap	545	Taisho Marine	257
Kirin Brewery	387	Takeda	244
Komatsu	258	Teijin	107
Kubota	264	Tokio Marine	495
Matsu Ind.	565	Toray	107
		Toyota	763

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
165	Algoma St	$14	14	14 +	⅛
100	Asbestos	$40¼	40¼	40¼	
2017	Bnk Mont	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
3000	Basic Res	$7⅞	7	7⅞+	⅜
400	Can Cem	$9	9	9	
300	Dom TextA	$9	9	9	
1200	FCA Int	190	181	190	
100	Gaz Metro	$5½	5½	5½—	¼
900	Molson A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1424	Power Cp	$9¼	9	9 —	¼
2703	Price Co	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3940	Royal Bnk	$26⅛	26	26	
367	RoyTrst A	$16⅛	16	16 —	⅜
800	Zellers	$6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛

Total sales 534,115 shares.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Dec. 13, 1977

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DigitalEq	259,800	44½	—1⅛
McDermot	233,300	58¾	+2⅜
Gen Motors	192,900	63⅞	+ ⅜
Texaco Inc	191,700	27	— ¼
Freept Min	190,200	18¾	
GenTel&El	188,400	30⅞	— ⅛
Macmillan	175,900	11⅛	+ ⅜
Phili Morr	168,800	59⅞	— ⅛
Exxon	161,000	46⅞	— ¼
Am Cyan	154,900	27⅛	+ ½
Citicorp	138,400	22⅛	— ½
AmTT	138,300	59⅞	+ ¼
AlgLud pr2.19wi	136,200	21¾	— ⅛
AirProd	133,700	26	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.19	18.18
Advanced	625	731
Declined	773	685
Unchanged	513	521
Total issues	1911	1937
New 1977 highs	29	31
New 1977 lows	27	21

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	813.93	818.61	809.94	815.23—	0.52
20 Trn	212.31	214.50	211.09	212.99+	0.73
15 Util	111.31	111.84	110.36	110.92—	0.72
65 Stk	282.26	284.6	280.62	282.54—	0.22

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	94.04	92.90	93.56	—0.07
Industrials	103.33	102.09	102.85	—0.02
Utilities	54.73	54.05	54.30	—0.30
Finance	11.25	11.11	11.16	—0.04
Transportation	13.34	13.14	13.24	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	51.69	51.55	51.69	—0.04
Industrials	55.35	55.17	55.35	—0.03
Transportation	39.63	39.44	39.63	+0.19
Utilities	40.37	40.32	40.35	—0.04
Finance	53.90	53.78	53.80	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 12	140,173	312,514	773
Dec. 9	105,724	255,308	791
Dec. 8	114,306	263,987	568
Dec. 7	115,344	273,706	N.A.
Dec. 6	113,187	306,850	1,230

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
NKinny Cp	110,100	2⅜	+ ⅜
HouOilM	85,500	30⅛	+ ⅛
Presley Co	60,200	10¾	+1⅜
Instrum Sys	47,700	1⅛	+ ⅛
SCE 4.78pf	41,000	14¼	+ ⅛
Synte Corp	41,000	21⅛	— ⅛
FlyDia Oil	39,300	26⅝	—2¼
PGE 9.30pf	38,800	27⅛	— ⅛
AmdahlCp	31,100	49	+1⅜
Hycel Inc	27,300	5½	— ⅜

Approx final total 2,660,000
Stock sales year ago 2,900,000

American Stock Index: High....... 124.12 Low....... 123.83 Close 123.96 ... Chg. —0.14

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13	7⅛	AAR	.36	5.0	5	27	7½	7¼	7¼—	½
5⅞	4½	AAV	.32	6.6	8	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
9½	6⅞	APS	.30	3.8	6	27	8	8	8	
12	8¼	AVC	.40	6.5	6	6	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
18¼	11¼	AVX	.32	1.8	8	19	17⅞	17¼	17⅞—	½
5¼	2⅛	AZL			22	62	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7	3⅜	AZL pf	.48	13.		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	5⅞	AbrdMt	.40x	6.0	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	AcmeHm				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
11¼	7⅛	AcmeU	.32	2.9	13	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅞	4⅞	Action	.28b	5.2	5	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
8	3⅛	ActionCp			7	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	12	6	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
20½	12⅛	AdobeO	.16	.8	23	57	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	AegisCp			6	55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	AeroFlo	.30	2.4	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
2¼	1½	Aeronca			41	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	3⅝	AfilCap	.20e	3.5	7	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
16⅝	10⅞	AfilPub	.56	3.5	8	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	AfterSix	.28	3.6	6	11	8⅛	7¾	7¾—	⅜
5⅞	3½	AlaskAir	.17t	4.9	5	10	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
3	1½	AlbaW	.10e	3.8	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4¼	Alcolac	.32e	6.1	8	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11½	8⅛	AllegCp wt				10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6⅞	3⅞	AllegAir			22	47	3¾	3½	3½	
2½	1⅜	AllegA wtO				3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
28½	22¼	AllgA pf	3	11.		10	28	27⅞	28 +	⅜
11⅞	5⅞	AllianT	.36e	6.1	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
2	⅞	AlldArt				107	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
41⅛	13⅝	AlldThr	1	3.3	15	5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	AlmySt	.10e	2.2	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2	Alphalnd			8	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8	5⅜	Altamil	.10e	1.4	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	AltecCp				22	¾	¾	¾	
18½	11¼	AlterFd	.50	2.9	9	9	17¾	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
48	44½	Amdhl	.20	.4	15	219	u49⅛	47⅞	49⅛+	1⅜
4	1⅞	AmAgro				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	AmBilt	.25	4.5		10	5½	5½	5½	
24⅛	15⅛	AmBrd wt				5	18	17¾	17¾	
8⅞	5⅜	ABusPd	.28	4.1	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅛	⅜	AmCapCp				4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅞	3⅛	AintPlce			5	27	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
4⅞	2¼	Alsrael	.11r	4.2	3	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	AMzeA	.44	5.6	7	40	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	AMotInns			7	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
37⅞	27⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.6	9	6	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
7⅛	4⅞	ASafEq	.22e	4.2	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14⅞	5⅞	AScIE	.04e	.6		40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14	11	AUtilS	.92	6.6		15	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3½	2½	Andrea	.07e	2.3	16	2	3	3	3	
8	2	AngloC	.15e	1.9	10	137	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Anken	.28	4.2	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Anthon	.27t	5.1	4	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
9⅛	5⅞	ApplDta	.04e	.5	8	66	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3	ApldDev			19	40	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
17⅞	12¾	AquitCa	.32	2.1	10	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
7⅞	3¾	Armin	.12	1.7		37	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅞	4¼	ArrowE	.10e	1.2	4	154	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Arundel			5	11	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Asamer	.30	3.1	13	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9½	AstrlOC	.20	1.2	10	23	u17	16⅝	17 +	⅜
7¼	3⅞	Astrex	.20	3.0	9	x3	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Atalnta	.15e	3.9	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind				13	15-16	⅞	15-16	
½	¼	AtlcoMts wt				3	¼		¼	
3½	1⅜	AtlsCM	.25t		10	74	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
14½	6⅞	AtlasCp wt				6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6½	5	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅞	12¾	Augat	.30	1.6	12	41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
39⅞	14⅝	AustralO			28	20	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	
7	2⅝	AutoTrn				25	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
7	4⅞	AutBld	.10e	1.8	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	2⅞	AutmRad			10	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
53⅞	39¾	AutoSw	1.20	2.4	10	10	49	49	49	
5⅞	3¾	AVEMC	.30	6.2	6	9	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
14⅛	6⅞	Aydin			9	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

B

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅞	1⅞	BTU			8	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Badger	.60	5.5	6	14	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Baker	.25e	5.6	6	6	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
25⅞	10⅞	BaldrEl	.32	1.3	9	12	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅜
18⅞	16⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.2		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
2½	15-16	Bangor wt				11	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14¾	9⅛	Banistr	.40	3.8	8	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Barclay	.02t			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	BarnesE			12	4	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Barnwl	.20e	2.0	45	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	BarryR	.16	2.2	7	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15½	10	BarryW	.56	3.7	8	14	15¼	14⅞	15 —	⅛
4⅞	3	BarthSp	.20	5.5	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	Bartons				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	BaruchF				13	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Barwick				14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	BelscfR				9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅛	BnfSt A	.32	3.2	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10¼	7⅞	BnfSt B	.32	3.1	5	3	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
7-16	1-16	BenStMg wt				15	5-32	1-16	1-16—	1-32
5	2⅞	BergEnt			10	8	2⅞	2½	2⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	BergenB				10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
3⅛	1⅜	BernzO				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	5	Bertea	.20	3.1	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2	Berven				49	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3	BethCp				3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4	2⅞	Beverly			11	148	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15	9⅞	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3	BigDad			5	5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
10⅞	7	BigVSp	.30b	3.0	5	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	BinkMf	1a	5.3	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
18¼	13⅛	Binney	.80b	4.4	10	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	
11½	7	Blount	.40	4.9	21	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5¼	4⅛	BodinAp	.40	8.4	8	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	6⅛	BoltBer	.20	2.8		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15	BowVall	.10	.5	17	10	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
13½	8⅛	Bowne	.36b	3.0	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	BradfdN	.20	2.3	11	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.5	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	5⅞	Braniff wt				11	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Brascan	1a	7.3	3	142	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
35⅞	21⅝	BraunE	1.20	4.0	7	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
7½	3⅛	BreezeCp			13	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17¼	9⅛	Brewer				2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
15⅛	13⅛	BrooksP	.40	2.6	8	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BrownCo wt				29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅞	13⅝	BrnFA	.84	4.5	9	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
18⅞	13⅛	BrnFB	.84	4.5	9	44	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
5½	4⅛	BrnF pf	.40	8.0		4	5	5	5 +	⅛
14½	9	Buell	.40	4.4	44	1	9	9	9	
4¼	3⅛	Bulldex			5	43	4¼	3⅞	4¼+	⅜
3¼	2⅛	Burgess			1	31	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15¼	11⅛	Buring	1.10	8.4	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	Burnsin	.60	7.3	8	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅜	12⅛	Butlerin	.56	3.8	7	5	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛

C

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅛	14⅛	CK Pet	.16	.8	30	18	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
5	1⅛	CDI			3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	2⅞	RMI Cp	.05e	1.5	8	34	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	
3	1⅞	CMT				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CRS	.24s	2.2	4	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CSE	.64	4.9	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	9¾	CWTran	5.0	3.7	5	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CagleA				12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17¼	11¼	Caldor	.30s	1.8	8	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
5⅛	2⅞	Calcomp				28	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅛	15⅛	CalPrtC	1.20a	4.3	6	9	28	28	28	
10	6	Camco			12	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CaChbA				125	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	Campla				3	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	CdnHomO			21	23	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	CdMarc	.22	5.5	6	12	4 1-16	4	4	
15	12	CdnMerr			10	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
54	37⅛	CdnSupO			9	261	53⅛	53	53	
2⅞	⅝	Capehart				3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅛	2⅜	Caressa	.15t			1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	28⅛	Carnat	1a	3.3	11	116	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	CaroEn	1	8.2	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5	3⅝	CarrolDv				14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	17⅛	CasFd	1.44	7.2		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
3⅞	1⅜	Castleln			233	45	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	Cavitrn	.12e	.9	17	38	14	13⅝	14 —	⅛
6⅝	5⅜	CentSe	.50e	8.3		5	6	5⅞	6	
22⅛	12½	Cenvill	1.20	6.4	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cetec	0.4e	1.3	9	7	3⅛	3	3	
4	1⅛	ChampHo				164	2	2	2	
10⅞	4	ChartMd			6	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
7⅞	6⅜	ChrtM pf.75		11.		9	7	7	7	
28⅛	22⅛	ChRv	1.60a	7.0	8	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10	ChiefDev			26	37	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	ChildWld			7	40	9⅞	9	9⅞—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	ChiltnCp	.24	3.4	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6	3	Chrisin	.20e	4.0	5	4	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Cineram				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16¼	10⅞	CircleK	.80	5.4	9	41	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	½
9⅜	6⅝	Citation	.40a	5.5	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Clarmnt	.05e	7.		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3½	2¼	ClarkC	.10e	3.0	6	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Clarksn	.32	1.7	10	12	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛—	⅛
16	11¼	Clausing	1	8.0	6	6	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
10	6⅝	Clopay	.24	2.7	5	3	9	9	9	
19⅛	11½	Coachm	.50	3.7	4	105	13½	13	13½+	½
2	1	CohenHat			4	63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Colemn	.80	5.5	7	86	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
11½	3½	ColonCml				44	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6½	Colwell	.50	5.6	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅛	9½	ComAll	.20	1.3	7	22	15¼	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
18⅛	4½	Comdlnt			11	68	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅜
1⅜	1⅛	RommdrCo				36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	9⅛	CoPssyc	.30a	1.8	8	6	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Compo	.20	3.9	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1½	CompuD			4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Complnv				15	⅞	13-16	⅞	
15⅞	9⅛	Conchm	.50	3.4	6	44	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ConcrdF				2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12½	9	Condec	.27t	2.6	3	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Conrock	.80	5.2	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.9	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	8⅝	ConsOG			16	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.7	10	10	9	9	9	
1½	¾	ContMtl			9	24	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅛	9-16	ContTel wt				25	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
17⅝	6	CookIn			1	34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅝	12½	CookP	.30e	2.2	35	1	13⅛	13½	13½	
7½	3⅞	CoopJr	.10e	2.4	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	1⅛	Cordon				21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	15⅝	CoreLb	.40e	1.6	11	3	26	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
16⅛	11⅛	Corenco	.80	5.9	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅞	2	Coscolnc			29	21	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	CotlCp				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9-16	¼	CotlCp wt				11	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
5-16	⅛	Cousins wt				2	3-16	3-16	3-16—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Cramer	.13t	3.3	57	1	4	4	4	
1⅞	1⅛	CrestFo			14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46⅞	36⅛	CrosAT	1.60	3.4	13	21	46½	46½	46½—	
7⅞	6⅛	CrowlM	.50	7.7		12	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
34⅛	22⅛	CwnCPt	.60b	2.4	4	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
6⅛	4	CrownCr			5	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Crownin	.28	4.1	8	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.9	35	33	12⅝	12		
22⅛	12⅛	CrystlO	.60	2.8	9	12	21⅞	21½		
17⅛	10⅛	CubicCp	.44	3.0	7	11	14⅛	14⅛		
16⅝	12⅞	Curtice	.90	5.9	5	12	15⅛	15⅛		

D

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅞	13-16	DCL			5	19	2⅞	2⅛		
6⅞	3	DWG	.40	13.	5	30	3⅛	3⅛		
3⅛	2½	DamonC			4	1	2⅞	2⅞		
12⅛	6⅝	Damson			15	32	10	9⅞		
64⅛	40⅛	DataTer			18	13	61⅝	60		
19⅞	9⅛	Datapd	.20	12.	9	149	17⅝	17⅛		
11⅞	7⅛	DayMn	.20e	2.4	16	10	8⅝	8⅝		
2⅛	1	DeRose				1	1⅛	1⅛		
16⅛	13⅛	DelLabs	.40	2.5	7	9	16	15⅞		
10⅛	7⅛	DelhlOil			15	6	8⅛	8⅛		
9¼	6⅛	DellwdF	.54	8.2	4	6	6⅝	6⅝		
2⅛	1	DesgnJw			6	3	1⅛	1⅛		
8⅝	5⅛	DevCpA			5	17	7⅜	7⅜		
4⅝	2⅛	Digicon			4	28	3⅝	3⅝		
15⅞	12⅛	Dillard	.40	2.9	6	1	13⅝	13⅝		
1¼	⅛	Diodes			8	15-16	15-16			
2⅝	1⅛	DisFab	.07t		11		1⅛	1⅛		
10⅛	6¼	Documat			10	2	10	10		
48¾	34⅝	DomePt			6	127	47⅛	46⅝		
15⅞	12⅛	Domtar	.80	5.9	11	3	13⅝	13⅝		
11¼	6⅝	Donkeny	.28	2.4	5	14	11⅛	11⅛		
17⅛	11⅛	Downy	.41e	2.6	4	10	15⅝	15⅝		
2 3-16	1⅛	Dunloo	.25a	14.	5	41	1 13-16	1 13-16		
14⅞	6⅛	DurTst	.30b	2.6	13	62	12⅞	12⅝		
5⅜	3½	Dynicln	.06	1.5	22	46	4			
6⅛	4⅛	DynAm			7	14	5⅝	5		
9⅛	4⅛	DynellEl			37	14	8	8		

E

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅛	2⅛	EAC	.05e	1.8	6	36	5⅛	5⅛		
21⅛	16¼	EarthRes	1	5.4	7	8	18½	18⅛		
3⅞	1⅛	Edmos				4	1⅜	1⅜		
7	4⅛	Ehren	.10	2.2		19	4⅝	4½		
7¼	5	ElcorCp	.12	1.8	9	5	6½	6⅝		
6⅛	3⅛	ElHose			9	16	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅛	3⅛	ElAudD	.21t	5.6		13	3⅝	3⅝		
13⅛	7⅛	ElecEng	.32	2.3	9	11	13⅛	12⅞		
25⅛	17⅛	ElecAm	1.20	5.7	7	4	21⅛	21		
8⅛	4⅛	EnavRs	.20	3.0	6	30	6⅝	6⅝		
11⅛	8⅛	ErnstEC	.60	6.4	5	30	9⅞	9⅝		
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind			9	2	1⅛	1⅛		
6½	4⅛	Espey	.10e	1.9		10	5⅝	5⅝		
14⅛	7⅛	EssxRd	.39e	3.2	5	22	12⅝	12⅝		
16¼	10⅛	EvanA	.20b	1.3	10	11	14⅝	14⅝		
8⅝	4	Execln	.31t	4.0	12	7	7⅛	7⅝		

F

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅞	2	FDI	.01e	.4	17		2⅞	2⅞		
6⅞	3⅛	FPA			5	1	5⅞	5⅜		
9⅝	4⅜	Fabind	.50e	6.6	4	36	7⅝	7⅝		
4½	1⅛	Fablen	.05t	2.5	13	8	2⅜	2		
2⅛	1⅛	FairfNob				21	1⅛	1⅛		
7⅝	5⅛	FamDlr	.24	3.6	6	2	6⅝	6⅝		
10⅛	6⅛	FayDrg	.12e	1.5	7	5	8	7⅞		
16⅝	12⅝	FedMart	.60	4.8	5	1	12⅝	12⅝		
15⅝	13⅛	FedRty	1.28	8.8	13	10	u16	15⅝		
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			49	198	4	3⅝		
25	16⅛	Felmnt	.28		25	5	24⅝	24⅝		
13	7⅝	Felsway	.40	3.4	5	1	11⅝	11⅝		
1½	⅛	Fibrebrd wt				6	⅛	⅛		
3	1⅛	Fideico				47	2⅛	2⅛		
2⅛	⅜	FlmCpA				43	⅝	⅝		
11⅛	7⅛	Filmwy	.20r	2.2	8	31	9⅛	8⅞		
11	8¼	FinGen	.40b	3.9	6	14	10⅛	10		
10⅛	8½	FinGnA	.40	4.4		1	9	9		
7⅝	6¼	FtConn	.50a	7.5	10	6	6⅝	6½		
14⅛	9⅝	FISLSh	.60	4.4	4	5	13⅝	13⅝		
3⅛	1⅛	Fstmrk				1	3	3		
16⅛	11⅛	FischrP	.48	3.4	6	30	14	13⅝		
2⅞	1⅛	Fishman				1	2⅞	2⅞		
17⅛	15⅛	FichGs	1.44	9.2	11	3	15⅝	15⅝		
2⅞	1⅛	Flagg			5	5	2⅞	2⅞		
5⅛	3⅛	Flagstf	.12	3.0	6	21	4	4		
5½	3⅛	FlaRck			7	31	5⅛	5		
6½	3⅛	FlowGen			7	1	5⅛	5⅛		
18⅛	13	Flowers	.48	3.2	6	1	15	15		
21⅛	14	FlukeJ	.73t	3.7	11	10	19⅝	19⅝		
29⅞	16⅛	FlyDiaO			8	313	28⅝	27		
8	5½	Foodrm	.50	6.5	4	15	7⅝	7⅝		
20⅞	15⅛	Foodws	.35	1.4	8	15	18⅛	18⅛		
8⅝	6⅛	FooteM	.25e	3.8	17	1	6½	6½		
33	27⅝	Doolo pf2.20		7.9		1	28	28		
90	65	FordCan	5a	6.9	9	z500	73½	72½		
10⅛	7⅛	ForestC	.08	.8	7	15	9⅝	9½		
5⅛	3⅛	FrankInRt				2	5⅛	5⅛		
5⅞	4⅛	Friedm	.28b	5.9	5	2	4⅝	4⅝		
7⅞	1⅛	FriendFr			49	10	7⅞	7⅝		
10⅛	4⅛	Frigitn	.55t	12.	8	76	4⅝	4⅝		
8⅛	6⅛	Frischs	.30b	4.5	6	9	6⅝	6⅝		
9⅛	6	FrontA	.19t	2.2	5	12	8⅝	8⅝		

G

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅛	⅞	GIExpt				27	1⅛	15-16		
2⅛	1	GIT				2	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅞	1⅛	GTI			7	54	1½	1⅜		
18⅛	12⅛	Gabriel	.40	2.5	7	14	16	15⅛		
6⅝	4⅛	Galaxy			5	13	6⅛	6⅛		
16⅝	8⅛	Garan	.88	5.6	6	16	15⅝	15⅝		
4⅞	2½	Garland			6	12	2⅝	2⅝		
11⅞	8⅛	GatLiet	.40	4.2	4	13	9⅛	9½		

(Continued on next page.)

Selection Trust Limited

have acquired the share capital of

Kleeman Industrial Holdings Limited

The negotiations for this transaction were initiated by

ASTAIRE & CO. LIMITED

117 Bishopsgate, London EC2, England.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	88.78	89.30	99.30	86.30
Brussels	97.78	98.44	107.82	88.77
Frankfurt	147.48	148.58	152.60	132.11
London 30	478.90	484.50	549.20	358.60
London 500	227.04	229.54	248.32	164.45
Milan	55.03	55.29	74.05	55.03
Paris	90.50	91.20	112.90	77.60
Sydney	452.78	456.28	469.57	419.68
Tokyo (n)	356.66	358.36	390.93	350.49
Tokyo (o)	4778.53	4808.97	5287.65	4597.26
Zurich	325.70	326.20	327.50	292.80

(n) New. (o) Old

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅝-7⅛	3⅞-4	2⅛-2⅜	6⅝-6⅞
2 M.	7⅛-7⅜	3⅞-4	2⅛-2⅜	6½-6¾
3 M.	7⅛-7⅝	3⅞-4	2⅜-2⅝	6¾-7
6 M.	7⅜-7⅞	3⅞-4	2⅝-2⅞	7¼-7½
1 Y.	7⅝-7⅞	3⅞-4⅛	2⅝-2⅞	7⅝-7⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	21.50
Albert Heijn	111.50
Algembank	326.50
Amrobank	68.70
A'dam Rub	82.00
Fokker	21
Heineken	130.10
H.V.A.	45.60
Holl-Am-H	110.80
Hoogovens	23.50
K.L.M.	115.30
Nat Nederl	100
Pakhoed	54.70
Philips'	26.70
Robeco	170.90
Rolinco	119.50
Royal Dutch	133.20
Unilever	124.70
Van Ommer	141.50
Ver Mach	47.10

Brussels

Arbed	1,750
Brux-Lamb	1,500
Cock Ougree	351
Electrobel	6,580
GB-Inno-BM	1,915
Hoboken	2,410
Pétrofina	3,720
Ph Gevaert	1,200
Soc Générale	1,840
Solvay	2,580
Un Minière	726

Frankfurt

AEG	86.50
BASF	139.70
Bayer	135.50
Commerzbk	219.80
Cont Gummi	66.50
Daimler	320
Demag	149
Deutbank	296
DresdeBk	242.80
Hoechst	131.10
Hoesch	41.10
Karlstd	363
Kaufhof	243
KHD	167.50
Lufthansa	107
Mannesmann	157
Metallgesell	232
Neckermann	124.50
RWE new	186.50
Schering	268.50
Siemens	292.20
Thyssen	114
Varta	179
Veba	111.70
Volkswagen	204.80

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.74
Anglo-Am	0.3175
Barclay Bk	3.19
Beecham Gr	6.67
BICC	1.04
Boots	2.18
Bowater	1.80
Brit-Am-Tob	2.82
Brit-Oxyg	0.785
Brit Pet	8.50
Burmah	0.51
CadburySc	0.535
Chartered	1.31
Courtaulds	1.12
DeBeer D	3.03
Decca Rec	4.85
Distillers	1.73
Dunlop	0.91
E Mus Ind	1.75
GEC	2.46
FreeStGed	£15.50
GKN	2.77
Glaxo Gr	5.95
Gold Fields	1.64
Gt Un St	3.06
Guinness	1.94
Hawker-Sidd	1.80
Hudson Bay	$11.00⅝
Imp Chem	3.59
Imps	0.715
Mark&Spen	1.57
Metal Box	2.90
Nichols	0.77
Plessey	0.95
Rand Mines	0.40
Rank Org	2.42
Royal Dutch	42.08⅝
R T Z	1.83
Shell	5.27
Thorn (A)	3.50
Tube Invest	3.54
Union Carb	2.64
Vickers	1.70
War L3½	0.355
West Deep	$8.00⅝
West Drief	$25.00½
West Hold	$18.00
West Min	1.07
Woolworth	0.635
ZCI	0.125

Milan

Bastogi	361
ERBA	667
ErcMarelli	157
Fiat	1,862.50
Finsider	76
Generali	33,980
IFI	2,020
Italgas	540
Italsider	98
LaRinas	38.75
Montedis	121
Olivetti	860
Pirelli	1,882
Snia Visco	406

Paris

Air Liquide	257.50
Alimentaire	85.10
Aquitaine	337
BSN	416
Carrefour	1,350
Cim Lafarge	150.20
Cie Bancaire	284.80
CFP	99.60
CGE	257.30
CCF	96.60
Ferodo	379.50
Imétal	60.40
L'Oréal	607
Mach Bull	26.85
Michelin	1,163
Moët-Henn	376
Moulinex	176.70
Parisbas	158
PUK	76.60
Penarroya	37.20
Perrier	137.10
Peugeot	227.50
Rh Poulenc	58
Sacilor	17
St Gobain	120.70
Suez	210.10
Télémécan	648
Thomson	131
Usinor	17

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,440
Buehrle	2,495
B Boveri	1,670
Ciba Geigy	1,305
Cr Suisse	2,265
Fischer	785
HofRochN	9,175
Nestlé	3,735
Sandoz	4,100
Sté B Suisse	435
Sulzer	2,880
U.B. Suisse	3,380

b—Bid:

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	1.54½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	2.075	1.87½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	44	.58
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	214.76	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	60-61	65-66
Lead spot, lb	32-.33	25½-.26
Copper elect., lb	60⅝	65⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	6.2928	4.1678
Zinc, E St L basis lb	30½	37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.645	4.385
Gold N Y oz	157.75	134.90
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index base 100 Dec 31 1931; December 13	865.3 f	846.20

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 12, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.60	—0.20
Mar	9.40	9.43	9.30	9.30	—0.19
May	9.84	9.88	9.74	9.74	—0.19
Jul	10.03	10.07	9.97	9.97	—0.14
Sep	10.23	10.26	10.18	10.22	—0.05
Oct	10.35	10.37	10.29	10.31	—0.07
Mar	10.82	10.85	10.76	10.76	—0.06
May	10.95	10.95	10.92	b10.90	—0.05

Sales: 3,575. b-bid. ap-1213 1541pes

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	245.00	246.00	240.00	240.00	—4.00
Mar	182.00	187.15	182.00	186.25	+3.25
May	164.50	167.75	163.75	167.00	+2.50
Jul	153.50	156.00	153.35	155.50	+2.25
Sep	150.50	152.00	150.50	150.50	+0.50
Dec	137.00	137.00	137.00	b134.00	

Sales: 628. Parana spot 207½n b-bid.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	179.00	179.50	177.50	177.20s	—0.60
Mar	152.00	152.40	151.10	151.55s	—0.45
May	142.00	142.90	141.40	141.65s	—0.50
Jul	137.00	138.80	137.00	137.05s	+0.05
Sep	133.75	134.60	133.75	133.70s	—0.30
Dec	130.00	130.60	130.00	129.70s	+0.20

Sales: 717.

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	58.70	58.70	58.40	58.40s	—0.30
Jan	59.10	59.10	58.50	58.60s	—0.40
May	60.90	60.90	60.40	6.50s	—0.40
Jul	61.90	61.90	61.30	61.5s	—0.30
Sep	62.80	62.80	62.40	62.40s	—0.40
Dec	64.10	64.10	63.60	63.70s	—0.40
Jan	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.20s	—0.40
Mar	65.50	65.50	65.10	65.10s	—0.40
Jly	66.90	66.90	66.90	66.90s	—0.40
Sep	68.00	68.10	67.90	67.80s	—0.40

Sales: estimated 3,160. s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	50.85	51.19	50.81	51.10	+0.41
May	51.58	52.00	51.58	51.95	+0.49
Jul	52.30	52.75	52.25	52.65	+0.60
Oct	53.38	53.75	53.38	53.75	+0.73
Dec	54.10	54.60	54.10	54.50	+0.40
Mar	.	.	0	b55.00	

Sales: 1,650.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	3.65	3.74	3.64	3.67	—0.02
Apr	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.04	+0.02
May	4.45	4.50	4.43	4.47	+0.01
Nov	5.05	5.15	4.05	4.10	+0.07
Mar	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	
May	7.18	7.18	7.15	7.16	+0.01

Sales: 1,756

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	107.00	108.50	105.10	108.10	
Mar	107.25	108.50	104.55	108.20	+0.65
Jul	17.60	108.50	104.50	108.50	+1.00
Sep	16.90	108.50	104.05	108.50	+1.75
Nov	102.25	106.00	101.00	106.00	+3.00
Jan	89.25	91.20	87.30	91.20	+1.90
Mar	87.50	89.50	87.50	89.50	—0.10
May	87.90	87.90	87.80	90.00	—0.05

Sales: 3,000. b-bid.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	464.40	466.30	463.50	466.30s	+4.70
Jan	465.70	468.10	465.00	477.70s	+4.40
Mar	472.00	474.30	471.00	474.00s	+4.40
May	478.50	480.40	477.40	480.20s	+.40
Jul	485.40	487.00	483.70	486.50s	+.5
Sep	491.30	492.70	489.80	492.80s	+4.60
Dec	500.50	518.20	499.90	502.20s	+4.70
Jan	503.50	505.00	502.20	505.40s	+4.80
May	515.90	518.20	514.70	518.10s	+4.90
Jul	522.20	523.50	521.00	524.50s	+5.00
Sep	528.40	530.00	527.30	531.00s	+5.10

Sales estimated: 29,000. s-settling

CHICAGO FUTURES

Dec. 13, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.55¼	2.57	2.53¾	2.57	+.03
Mar	2.64½	2.67	2.63¼	2.66¾	+.03
May	2.67½	2.70¾	2.67¼	2.70¾	+.03½
Jul	2.72	2.74½	2.71½	2.74¼	+.03½
Sep	2.76½	2.79¾	2.76	2.79½	+.03½
Dec	2.84¼	2.86¾	2.83¾	2.86¾	+.03½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.12¼	2.16	2.12¼	2.15¾	+.03
Mar	2.21½	2.24¼	2.21	2.24	+.02¾
May	2.23¼	2.25¾	2.23	2.25½	+.02
Jul	2.22½	2.26	2.23¼	2.25¼	+.01½
Sep	2.20½	2.22¼	2.20½	2.22	+.02
Dec	2.21¼	2.22¾	2.21	2.21¾	+.00½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	5.84	5.91	5.82¼	5.91½	+.05
Mar	5.96	5.9	5.91	5.98	+.05
May	6.08	6.05	5.96½	6.04½	+.05¼
Jul	6.06	6.10	6.02½	6.09	+.05½
Aug	6.03½	6.06½	6.01	6.06½	+.05½
Sep	5.90½	5.93½	5.88	5.93½	+.05½
Nov	5.86	5.89	5.83	5.88½	+.04
Jan	5.89	5.94	5.88	5.94	+.03½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	22.50	22.90	22.40	22.85	+.30
Jan	22.25	22.50	22.05	22.45	+.13
Mar	21.80	22.05	21.60	21.95	+.12
May	21.50	21.65	21.26	21.63	+.11
Jul	21.15	21.35	20.90	21.32	+.17
Aug	21.00	21.10	20.78	21.08	+.08
Sep	20.40	20.65	20.25	20.62	+.20
Oct	20.35	20.35	20.20	20.35	

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	152.50	153.20	151.00	153.10	+1.70
Jan	154.00	154.30	152.00	154.10	+1.70
Mar	156.50	158.50	158.00	158.20	+1.90
May	159.00	162.00	158.60	161.70	+2.60
Jul	161.50	165.00	161.10	165.00	+3.00
Aug	161.20	166.50	161.20	166.50	+3.00
Sep	161.00	163.50	161.00	163.50	+2.90
Oct	160.00	162.00	160.00	162.00	+2.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	465.00	466.00	463.50	466.00	+2.00
Jan	466.00	468.00	466.00	468.00	+3.00
Feb	469.50	470.00	467.80	469.80	+2.10
Apr	475.50	477.30	474.10	475.70	+2.30
Jun	482.30	483.50	480.50	482.30	+2.60
Aug	488.20	489.60	486.80	488.40	+2.90
Oct	494.50	495.70	493.10	494.70	+2.50
Dec	501.50	502.00	499.30	501.00	+2.50
Feb	506.50	508.00	505.00	507.20	+2.50
Apr	512.8	514.00	512.50	513.50	+1.50
Jun	519.20	520.30	518.70	519.80	+1.50
Aug	525.50	526.60	525.00	526.10	+1.30
Oct	531.80	532.90	531.30	532.40	+1.40
Dec	538.20	539.20	537.80	538.80	+1.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	43.22	43.50	43.22	43.40	+ .13
Jan	42.07	42.45	42.00	42.25	+ .13
Feb	40.80	41.15	40.70	40.85	— .12
Apr	40.20	40.60	40.15	40.47	+ .15
Jun	41.80	42.10	41.60	41.95	+ .03
Aug	41.87	42.17	41.75	42.00	+ .03
Oct	41.75	42.00	41.62	41.90	+ .05
Dec	42.25	42.80	42.22	42.65	+ .28
Jan	42.90	43.10	42.70	42.70	.38

Sales: Dec 1432; Jan 371; Feb 3372; April 1701; June 686; Aug 204; Oct 76; Dec 76; Jan 6.
Open interest: Dec 5762; Jan 3160; Feb 19471; April 9723; June 7265; Aug 2878; Oct 1609; Dec 1263; Jan 8.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	43.65	44.85	43.62	44.80	+1.18
Feb	38.75	40.00	38.72	39.97	+1.04
Apr	34.45	35.50	34.45	35.47	+1.18
Jun	36.10	37.00	36.10	36.95	+ .80
Jul	36.25	37.25	36.15	37.25	+ .88
Aug	35.00	35.35	35.00	35.30	+ .30
Oct	33.15	33.47	33.10	33.45	+ .30
Dec	33.50	33.97	33.40	33.97	+ .60
Feb				35.00	+ .90

Sales: Dec 2235; Feb 3657; April 3456; June 196; July 108; Aug 14; Oct 11; Dec 15; Feb 0.
Open interest: Dec 4224; Feb 6915; April 3468; June 1577; July 787; Aug 456; Oct 611; Dec 196; Feb 2. Feb.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	49.65	52.75	49.30	51.95	+1.15
Jan	45.10	47.20	45.05	46.60	+1.43
Mar	42.45	44.30	42.25	44.05	+1.40
Apr	41.25	41.85	41.25	41.70	+1.10
May	41.50-41.65		41.00	41.65	+ .75
Jun				43.00	

Sales: Dec 62; Jan 659; March 102, April 20; May 16; June 0.
Open interest: Dec 164; Jan 990; March 257; April 187; May 176; June 12.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	48.80	49.87	48.75	49.70	+ .90
Mar	48.02	49.12	48.00	49.00	+ .98
May	48.40	49.55	48.40	49.47	+1.02
Jul	48.70	49.60	48.60	49.60	+ .95
Aug	46.95	47.50	46.95	47.50	+ .90

Sales: Feb 3598; March 625; May 408, Jul 70; Aug 18.
Open interest: Feb 1442; March 315; May 148; Jul 28; Aug 2.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD 100-Troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	156.70	158.30	156.70	158.00	+2.00
Mar	159.00	160.70	159.00	160.50	+2.40
Jun	162.50	163.60	162.50	163.50	+2.40
Sep	165.40	166.80	165.30	166.80	+2.70
Dec	168.70	170.70	168.70	170.30	+2.70
Mar	172.90	174.30	172.90	173.90	+2.70

Sales: Dec 116; March 5063; Jun 1192; Sep 102; Dec 210; March 95.

London Commodit…

(Figures in sterling per metric…) Dec. 13, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Mar	127.25	124.75	124.80-124.90
May	132.10	130.20	130.40-130.45
Aug	132.90	135.75	133.10-133.20
Oct	138.75	136.25	136.60-136.70
Dec	139.75	139.10	139.10-139.25
Mar	144.00	142.85	142.75-142.85
May	146.00	—	142.75-142.85

4,905 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
COCOA			
Dec	2,170	2,142	2,147 -2,150
Mar	1,978	1,945	1,951 -1,954
May	1,830	1,810	1,813 -1,819
Jul	1,775	1,762	1,762½-1,763
Sep	1,735	1,725	1,725 -1,728
Dec	1,689	1,675	1,681 -1,682
Mar	1,658	—	1,630 -1,642

4,349 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
COFFEE			
Jan	1,908	1,853	1,905 -1,908
Mar	1,771	1,721	1,769 -1,770
May	1,636	1,605	1,680 -1,685
Jul	1,622	1,582	1,615 -1,620
Sep	1,585	1,558	1,592 -1,600
Nov	1,635	—	1,550 -1,575
Jan	No trade		1,500 -1,555

2,916 lots of 5 tons.

London Metals Ma…

(Figures in sterling per metric…) (Silver in pence per troy oun…)

Dec. 13, 1977

	Today Bid Asked	P…
Copper wire bars: Spot	683.50- 684.50	687.
3 months	698.50- 699	703.
Cathodes: Spot	672.50- 673.50	677.
3 months	687 - 688	692
Tin: Spot	7,090 -7,110	7,230
3 months	6,828 -6,838	6,910
Lead: Spot	378.50- 379.50	380
3 months	381 - 381.50	381.
Zinc: Spot	293 - 293.50	293.
3 months	299 - 299.75	299
Silver: Spot	253.60- 253.90	257.
3 months	257.60- 257.80	262

Paris Commoditi…

(Figures in French francs per me…) Dec. 13, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Jan	—	—	1,000-1,0…
Mar	1,030	1,020	1,015-1,0…
May	1,062	1,050	1,045-1,0…
Jul	—	—	1,060-1,0…
Aug	1,097	1,080	1,080-1,0…
Oct	—	—	1,125-1,1…
Nov	—	—	1,120-1,1…
Dec	—	—	—1,1…

400 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
COCOA			
Dec	1,918	1,900	1,890-1,9…
Mar	1,765	1,739½	1,740-1,7…
May	1,720	1,700	1,690-1,7…
Jul	—	—	1,640 —
Sep	—	—	1,600 —
Dec	—	—	1,530 —

45 lots of 10 tons.

Tuesday's New Highs and L…

NEW HIGHS— 2…

Alcon Lab	IntrpubGp	Oakl…
Armour pf	Inco Hospit	Park…
CarPlr Sc	Kale CemG	Sant…
Castle Cke	KaisC 2.50pf	Scot…
ConeMills	Lennar Co	Syco…
Consolm Co	Leslie Fay	Thie…
Dymo Ind	MacDonal	Univ…
Gearhart	MGM	War…
Gray Drug	Nat Starch	War…
Hilton Hotel	Norton Co	

NEW LOWS— 27

Bearings	HondaMot	Moh…
Camp Soup	Ideal Toy	NoC…
Celan pfA	INCO Ltd	PaP…
ChBrlr	Interpace	Pet…
CmE 7.24pf	Jewel Cos	Pull…
CnPw 2.20pr	Koehrg pfH	Rey…
CorngGlW	McLouth Stl	Rey…
GifRs pfC	ModMerch	Syb…
Hanna Mng	Montgom Se	Tria…

Crédit Suisse Divid…

ZURICH, Dec. 13 (Reu… Crédit Suisse said today it… ings position still permit… maintain an 80-franc ($3… dend for 1977.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques

SONACOME

الشركة الوطنية للآلات الميكانيكية

guaranteed by

Banque Nationale d'Algérie

U.S. $72,000,000

Medium Term Loan

managed by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Barclays Bank International Limited **Lloyds Bank International Limited**

Mellon Bank N.A.

co-managed by

Bank of Montreal

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Continental Illinois Limited

European Arab Bank Girard Trust Bank

provided by

Bank of Montreal Barclays Bank International Limited Barclays Bank S.A. *Paris*

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Continental Bank *Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago*

European Arab Bank The Fidelity Bank The First National Bank of Boston Girard Trust Bank

Lloyds Bank International Limited Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Mellon Bank, N.A.

Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited Union Méditerranéenne de Banques

October, 1977



هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Gayird	.10e	3.8	5	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Gaynor				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
GnEmp	.21r	8.4	21	3	2½	2½	2½	
GenExp			61	162	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
GnHous			4	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Genge			53	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Genisco				16	1⅝	1½	1½	
GenvDr	.05r	.9	6	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Gerber			5	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	
GiantF	1.20	6.7	5	14	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
GiantYel			14	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Glasrock				1	5	5	5	
Glatfltr	.90	5.1	5	19	17½	17½	17½	
GlenGer	.16	2.5		1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Glnmr	.40b	3.3	7	9	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
Globeln	.70	6.1	5	5	11¼	11½	11½	— ⅛
Glosser	.36	3.3	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
GloucstE			228	71	u20½	19	20½	+1⅜
Glover	.10e	5.0		7	2	2	2	
Gldblatt	.20	5.5	9	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
GoldnCyc			38	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
GoldnW	.69e	3.8	6	9	18⅛	18	18	
Goldfield				55	11-16	11-16	11-16	
GoodLS				1	1½	1½	1½	
Gdrich wt				22	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
GormR	.90a	4.2	8	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
GrandAu	.30	5.3	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
GrndCtl	.40	4.9	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
GrangrA			8	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
GtAmInd			4	25	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
GtBasinP			22	97	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
GtLKCh	.36	1.2	10	11	31	30¼	30⅜	— ⅞
Greenmn			5	15	2⅝	2½	2½	
GREIT	.40	5.9	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
GrossTlc	1	6.8	7	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gulford	.20	2.0	4	18	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
GlfOCn	1.08	4.4	6	12	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
Gulfstrm			14	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼

H

Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
HalcoPd			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
HallsM	.72	5.1	4	11	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Hamptn			5	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Hanafrd	.72	6.3	5	2	11⅝	11½	11½	
HanvSh	.60j		9	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
HanSqRt				2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Harland	.68	2.9	11	25	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
HarltdZd			10	10	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
HartzM	.40	3.9	8	48	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
Harvey			6	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
Hasting	.40a	5.1	8	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
HawaiA	.15e	4.1	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
HealthCh			13	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
HealthM	.40	3.8	4	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Heinick	.05e	1.9	9	46	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
HeltmMtg				9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Hess'sInc	.50	4.8	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
HiGInc			14	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
Highland				11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hilhavn	.44	4.5	6	25	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
Hipirnic	.20	3.2	12	27	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Hofman			5	30	u 5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
HolngA	1.80	6.7	7	4	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
HollyCp			10	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
HomeOA	.90	2.1	10	2	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
HomeOB	.0	2.2	9	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
HornHar				6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
HospM	.60e	6.7	12	9	9	9	9	
Hofel	1.44e	8.1	12	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
HouseVI	.16j		15	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HouOM	.80	2.6	15	766	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
HowelC	.40	3.0	10	33	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Howell	.15e	4.4	4	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
HubellA	1.20	5.0	9	4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
HubellB	1.30	5.1	9	6	25⅝	25½	25½	
HudsnGn				2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
HudBO	1.60	3.7	9	4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
Huffy	.50a	3.4	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
HuntH	.16e	3.9	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
HuskyO	.80	3.3	6	85	24½	23⅞	24	— ½
Hycel			22	48	6¼	6⅛	6¼	

I

Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
ICM				1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
IFS Ind	.10e	3.3	6	10	3	3	3	
IMC	.20	2.6	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
ITI				12	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
ImpGp	.08e	6.4	8	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Imperind				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ImpOilA	.90a	5.0	8	75	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Incoterm			13	36	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
InflightSv				85	1	1	1	
Inolex				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Instron	.20	3.1	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
InstrSys				266	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
InsSy pf	.25t	2.3		10	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
IntegRes			28	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
IntAlum	.70	4.8	6	35	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
IntBnknt			10	84	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
IntFdSvc			3	20	1⅝	1½	1½	
IntProt	.20	3.5	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
IntSeaw	.60	7.2	5	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
IntStrtch				3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
IntSysC	.18j			25	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
Interphot				51	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Intrpool	.05e	.2	6	34	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
Intrway	.45e	1.5	5	30	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
InvestFls				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
InvRlTr	.12e	1.5		14	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Ionics			11	10	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
IroqBrd	.25	1.9	6	6	13⅛	13	13	
IroqB pf	1	3.8		3	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
Irvlolnd	.10	2.8	11	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
IsraelD	.67e	11.		3	6	6	6	— ⅛

J - K

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		Jaclyn	.40b	6.7	7	12	6	5⅞	6	
		Jacobs	.40	3.3	45	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
		Jamswy	.08	.9	5	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	Jeannet	.40	2.6	8	12	15½	15⅛	15½	
3⅝	1½	Jefronic			7	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	Johnpd	.36	6.7	15	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3	KTELIn	.30e	8.3		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	4⅛	Kaisin	15.30c			40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2	KaneMill wt				7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	3⅛	KapokT	.10e	2.4	9	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	KayCp	.20	3.6	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Kewin	.20	4.3	5	3	8	8	8	
3½	1⅞	Key Co			4	1	3	3	3	
2½	15-16	Kidde wt				11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2⅝	1½	KinArk			10	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3	1	KingOpt			10	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	KingRd	.20e	1.9	7	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
37⅝	20¼	KirbyEx			10	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Klt Mfg			5	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
7¼	5½	Kleinerts			6	161	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	Kollmr	.36	2.1	8	109	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
8⅝	6	KuhnStr	.15	2.1	4	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛

L

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11-16	1-256	LTVCp wt				460	5-256	1-256	3-256	+1-128
3⅛	2	LaBarge	.06	3.0	12	32	2⅛	2	2	
5¼	3½	LaMaur	.20	4.6	9	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	4	LaPnt	.20e	4.4	8	17	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	LaQuinta	.90t	6.5	8	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5	LafyRd	.26	4.3		15	6	6	6	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	LakeSh			11	13	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16	—3-16
2½	1¾	Landmk			6	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12	8⅛	LeaRo	.40a	3.7	6	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8	Leath	.50	2.7	11	10	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
28⅛	20¼	LeeEnt	.68	2.7	11	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LeeNat				8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	LehighP			5	11	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
14½	10¼	LeighPd	.70	6.0	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	LeisureT				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	6½	Levitlin	.30	3.9	6	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	LewBP	.30	3.8	9	9	8	8	8	
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb			5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	Lightolr	.20	3.3	8	5	6	6	6	
7⅝	5⅝	LitlAnn	.24	3.4	12	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅞	LincAm			19	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	LloydsE			9	39	8	7⅝	8	
2⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	4.3	9	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅝	15⅝	Lohmn	.70a	4.2	10	7	16½	16½	16½	
11¼	5⅝	LoewT wt				38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	7⅛	Logicon			9	4	14	14	14	
23⅝	14⅛	LaGenSv	.88	4.8	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	LundyEl				5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Lydall	.50a	5.6	5	19	9⅛	9	9	— ½
4	1⅞	LynchCp			15	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅝	1	Lynnwear				16	1½	1⅜	1½	

M

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	⅞	MDC				10	1	1	1	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	MWA	.40	6.4	89	16	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
5½	4	Macks	.20	4.6	5	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
1	⅛	Macrod			3	12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
19⅝	15½	MePS	1.52	8.1	5	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
7½	3⅝	Mngood				1	6	6	6	
5⅝	4¼	ManhLf	.28	5.6	6	4	5	5	5	
8	4⅝	ManrC	.40	8.4	7	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17½	9	ImarFin			7	14	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅜	Marlene			4	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24½	21⅛	MarGp pf	2.25	10.		6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Marshin			8	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
28	17½	MartPr	.40	1.6	9	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
12⅝	8⅞	Masind	.60a	5.9	5	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Masters				18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4	3⅝	MaulTec	.14	3.9		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9-16	3-16	McCrory wt				9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅜	2⅞	McCulO			10	226	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5	2½	McKeon			3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
18⅝	12¼	Means	1.08	6.7	9	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
9½	7½	Medalst	.44	5.0	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	MedalnGp			5	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Medcalw			17	6	2	2	2	
14⅝	8¼	Medxco	n.32	2.8	7	17	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
11½	5¼	Medfield			6	28	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
20	13½	MediaG	.48	3.4	7	25	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ¼
15¼	7¼	Megoint	.24	2.9	5	41	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
15⅝	11⅝	MEMCo	.80	5.6	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
3	1	Mercntile				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	8	MarcSL	.30a	3.3	4	9	9	9	9	
12⅛	6⅝	Metex	.38	4.1	4	32	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Metptn	.20	1.1	15	42	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
2¼	1	MetroGrt			11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3	MichGen			4	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
12⅝	6⅛	MchSug	.40	5.2	15	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Micklbry	.16	3.4	4		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	MidldCo	.10	2.4	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	MidlGls	.32	3.1	6	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW	.60	1.6	11	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
88	85	MinP pf	7.36	8.4		z2010	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛	+1⅞
104½	??	MinP pf	8.90	8.7		z2100	102¼	101¾	102¼	+2½
2	1¼	MissnIT				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
46¾	31½	MoPcR	1.72	4.2	6	x3	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	24	MitchlE	.12	.4	9	x199	31	29⅝	31	+1⅜
10¼	7⅛	MiteCp	.28	3.1	6	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6	4⅛	MonMg	.40a	7.8	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52	48⅝	MonP pf	4.40	8.7		z100	50½	50½	50½	
13⅝	10¼	Moog	.60	4.4	7	43	u13⅞	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅝	MtgGth	.48e	8.0	32	2	6	6	6	
6¼	3⅛	MortonS	.32	7.5	24	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Moulding			5	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	7¼	MovStar	.48	4.5	7	6	10¼	10½	10⅝	

N

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅞	7⅝	Napco	.20	1.9	5	x4	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	NatCSS	.24	1.6	10	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	NtHltE			6	2	7	6⅞	7	
⅝	1-16	Natind wt				37	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2⅝	1⅜	NKinney				858	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
12½	5⅞	NtParag	.40	5.9	9	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
14	8⅛	NtPatent			31	163	10⅝	10½	10½	
5	3⅛	NtSilvr	.15e	3.1	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	NatSys	.10e	2.0	4	2	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	NelsLB			6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1½	NestLM			50	4	1½	1½	1½	
39⅝	25¼	NEnucl	.50	1.3	13	11	39	39	39	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Nldria	.05e	3.3	7	79	1½	1½	1½	
38½	24¼	NMxAr	.25e	.9	109	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
10⅞	6⅝	NProc	.63e	9.2	9	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅝	15½	NYTim	.70	3.7	8	9	19	19	19	
20¼	9	NewbE	.40b	3.1	4	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
2⅛	1¼	Nexus			5	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
19	12⅛	NiagFSv	.70	4.0	5	25	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
5⅝	3⅛	Nichols	.30t	9.6	3	12	3⅛	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	NoelInd			4	33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2	Nolex			46	47	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10	Norin	.15r	1.3		19	u12½	12	12	— ½
14⅝	13½	Norl pf	1.50	11.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Nortek	.04	1.8	9	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7-16	1-16	NoAmMt wt				10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅝	12⅛	NoARoy	.16	1.2	6	x4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	NoCdO			5	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1½	NovoCp				11	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
13½	4	NucIDta			3	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	NumacO			19	31	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜

O

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅛	2⅝	OEA	.05b	1.3	57	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	OakwdH	.12r	1.2	6	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	Offshore			7	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
9½	5⅝	OhArt	.24e	2.6	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
51	37⅝	OhBrss	2a	4.0	7	4	49⅝	49½	49⅝	
10⅞	6	OilaInd	.40e	5.1	5	22	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
22¼	15⅝	OnLineS			12	29	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39	19¼	OOkiep				z900	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Ormand			3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	5½	OutdrSp	.20	3.3	4	19	6	6	6	
2⅞	1⅝	OxfordFt			15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	4.6	3	28	3¼	3¼	3¼	

P - Q

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2	⅛	PF Ind				44	⅜	11-16	1-16	
⅝	1-32	PNBMR wt				503	1-16	d1-64	1-64	—3-64
17	16⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	8.7		4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
15	13⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	8.6		2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	13⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	8.6		20	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	8.5		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	13	PGEpfG	1.20	8.3		70	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
23½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	8.5		329	27⅛	27⅜	27¼	— ¼
31	27⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	8.8		38	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	23	PGEpfS	2.62	8.9		31	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
29½	25¼	PGEpfR	2.37	8.4		240	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
25	25⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	8.3		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+1
25¼	22½	PGEpfO	2	8.6		11	24¼	23⅝	23¼	—1⅛
24⅝	22	PGEpfM	1.95	8.3		67	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
25¼	22¼	PGEpfK	2.04	8.5		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
28	25½	PGEpfJ	2.32	8.5		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+1
23	11⅝	PHoldg	.16	.7	10	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
27	15½	PHold pf	1.20	4.5		z50	25⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
94½	84⅝	PacLt pf	7.64	8.3		z20	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1½
21⅝	18¼	PNwTel	1.52	7.3	9	16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
40	29½	PallCp	.80	2.1	13	46	39⅝	39	37	
2¼	⅞	PalomrF				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3½	PandelB			7	15	5⅝	5	5	— ½
5⅝	3⅝	ParaPk	.20	4.1	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	ParkCh	.48a	3.6	6	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅝	ParkEl			15	3	2½	2½	2½	
33⅜	21⅝	Parsons	1	3.7	6	20	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2¼	PatFash			4	3	4½	4½	4½	
8⅞	4	Palagon			6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	PaloC	.52e	7.8	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	12½	PebbB	.60	4.1	6	7	14½	14½	14½	
6¼	5⅛	PeerTu	.24b	4.8	6	11	5⅛	d 5	5	— ¼
18⅝	6⅞	Pemcor	.60	3.3	5	40	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
15	9⅝	PenEM	.70a	5.2	5	7	13⅝	13½	13½	
16½	12½	PenTr	.80	5.6	6	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	PECp	.84t	29.	6	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15	11	PenRE	1.15	7.9	12	1	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	PenobS	.20	5.7	18	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Pentron			7	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27⅝	18½	PepBoys	1b	3.9	7	7	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ½
17⅝	14⅝	PepCom	.48	2.7	8	132	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅜
9½	7	Perini	.33a	3.2	18	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14	PetroLe			6	34	19¼	19	19	— ½
3⅝	1⅞	Phoenix				195	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11½	6	PicNPay	.20	2.8	5	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Piedmnt				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	PioneerS				42	1	1	1	
10⅜	5⅛	PionTx	.40	7.3	3	9	5½	5½	5½	
8	6⅝	PitWVa	.56	7.2	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
45	32⅝	Pittway	1.50	4.7	6	46	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
22	15½	PlacrDv	.80	4.1	10	23	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	Plantind			25	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	4⅛	PlyGm	.25e	4.9	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Polaron			11	12	3	3	3	
11½	6⅝	Polychr	.20	2.0	9	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
20⅜	8	PrairieO			23	19	19⅝	19	19	— ⅞
15⅝	10⅛	PratlLmb	1	9.3	13	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8¼	7⅝	PrattR pf	.65	8.3		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	PresRtA				13	2¼	d 2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	PresRtB				8	2⅛	2½	2½	
17½	7⅛	Presley			3	418	10⅝	9⅝	10½	+1⅛
4½	2	PrimMt			9	13	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
12⅝	15⅝	PrpCT	1.20e	10.	10	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
11	9⅝	ProvGas	.84	8.5	5	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	8.0		3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	PrdBdg	.24	6.4	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	PulteH	.10	1.2	4	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Puroac	.05e	.9	14	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛

R

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10⅞	6⅛	RB Ind	.16	1.7	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	REDM			4	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2½	1⅝	RET				32	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
8	4⅛	RHMed			6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	1	RPS			14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	RSC			5	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅝	10⅝	RLC	.40	2.6	4	26	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Racon	.20e	4.8	9	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	5	Ragan	.10e	1.7	5	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	11½	RanchEx			12	12	11⅝	d11¼	11¼	— ⅜
39	17⅝	RangrO			37	22	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
19⅛	14⅝	Ransbrg	1	5.6	7	11	18½	18	18	— ⅝
1½	11-16	RapAm wt				14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	3	RathP				12	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅞	13⅛	RaymP	.40	2.5	9	35	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅜
5¼	1	Reading				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.7	16	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	RlincT	1.40	12	7	85	12¼	11⅝	11½	— ¼
22⅝	18⅝	RitRef	2.29e	11.	9	6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
3⅞	2¼	Redlaw	.25e	7.1	11	5	3½	3½	3½	
3	1⅜	ReevesT			53	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	RetrlgTr			5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	RelGp wt				251	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23⅝	13⅝	RemAr	.80a	4.9	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅝	1⅜	RepGyps			11	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
¼	1-16	RepMtg wt				33	⅛	1-16	⅛	+1-16
27	23½	RepNY	1	3.8	5	58	25⅝	25¼	26¼	— ¼
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot	.16	.8	12	88	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
13⅝	11⅛	Resistflx	.60	5.2	8	23	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	8⅛	Resrts A			17	43	19⅝	19	19¼	
26½	7	Resrts B			19	z100	21	21	21	
4	2⅛	RexNore				22	3⅝	3½	3½	
5⅝	3	RibletPd	.03e	.7	5	24	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
8	5½	Richton	.40	5.5	4	45	7⅛	7	7¼	
34⅝	15⅞	RileyCo			6	16	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ¼
28⅞	20¼	RioAlg	1.08	4.7	8	42	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.3	10	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Robntch				4	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Roblin	.10e	1.7	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Rockway	1b	7.5	7	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅛	1⅝	Rocor				5	2	2	2	
17⅝	10¼	Rogers	.15e	1.0	10	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
2⅜	1⅜	RoncoT			31	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8	3¼	Rossmr			129	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	1⅞	RoyPalmCol				3	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Ruddck	.35e	4.4	5	3	8	8	8	— ¼
8⅝	6½	Rudick pf	.56	6.7		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco			10	75	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Russell	.60a	4.9	5	12	12½	12¼	12¼	
20	14⅝	RyanH	.80	4.8	8	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛

S

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	1⅝	SGSec				23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	SSP	.35	7.6	22	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	11⅛	STP	.80	6.2	9	22	13¼	12⅞	13	— ¼
17¼	10¼	Salem	.89t	6.1	7	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	SCarto	.03i			11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	SDgo pf	.90	8.8		3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
30⅝	28⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	9.2		10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅝	11	SFrRE	.80	5.5	23	11	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	SFRE wt				7	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
7⅝	5⅛	Sandgate	.20	3.5	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Sargent			4	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	SchelbE	.56	8.8	18	30	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅝	2	Schiller			13	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Schradr	.30	4.9	9	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	.7	13	21	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	ScurryR			13	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
11¼	8⅛	SbdAM	.40	3.7	4	29	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Sealctro			8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Seaport			6	5	15-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	2	Searsind				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	SeasnAll	.16	1.4	14	24	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
3½	2	SecMtg				104	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5-16	1-16	SecMtln wt				13	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10⅞	8¼	Selas	.30	3.0	12	x17	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	SeligAsc				6	1	1	1	
6⅞	3⅛	Servo			47	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	7⅛	SetonCo	.45	4.6	7	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	10⅞	Sharon	1	8.3	5	11	12	12	12	
9⅞	7⅛	Shawin	.50b	6.5	7	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	SheltrR				12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28½	14⅝	ShenanO				27	22⅝	22½	22¼	
3	2⅛	Shopwell			13	3	2½	2½	2½	
23⅝	15⅝	Showbt	1.20	5.5	6	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
3	⅞	ShulmTr				35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14½	5⅝	Sierrcln	.20	1.7	9	7	12½	12	12	— ½
10⅝	7⅝	Sitcolnd	.50	7.4	8	98	6⅞	d 6½	6⅝	— ½
10⅝	6⅝	Sigma	.24	2.7	6	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
5	2⅝	SikesCp A				1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	6⅝	Silolnc	.24	2.1	4	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4	2⅝	SimcoS	.25b	6.7	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Simkins	.80	7.3	6	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Simplex			8	33	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	SitkinSR				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Solitron			10	22	2	2	2	
13	8⅝	SonderB	.32	2.9	5	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	
16	11⅝	Soundsn	.40	2.6	6	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.02	8.1		2	12⅝	12½	12½	
14⅝	12¼	SCEd pf	1.08	8.2		14	13¼	d12	13¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	SCEd pf	1.19	8.0		59	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	20½	SCEd pf	2	8.3		z300	24½	24	24	— ½
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	8.2		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19	16	SCEd pf	1.30	7.1		45	18⅝	18	18¼	— ¼
28⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf	2.30	8.5		2	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	25⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	8.3		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Spartek	.40b	2.7	10	20	15½	15	15	— ½
10⅞	5⅛	SpecityR			6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	6	Spectr			8	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Spectro			4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP			8	1	2	2	2	
6⅝	2½	Spencer	.13	3.1	12	37	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7⅝	3½	SpenFd	.08t		4	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Splentex	.24	4.6	7	11	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
8⅝	4⅝	StaffrdL			7	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅛	StdAlln	1	4.8	4	2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
8½	5⅛	StdCont	.24b	3.1	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14	StCoosa	1.10	6.2	4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6	3	StdMetl	.23t	4.8	7	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25½	20⅛	StProd	1.40	5.9	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
33	24⅛	StdShr	.92t	3.4		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
14½	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.8	8	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	StarSup	.76	8.2	5	12	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Stardust				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	12½	StarrtHo	.36	2.7	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
8½	4⅞	Steemt	.24b	4.8	19	4	5⅝	5	5	
24½	15⅝	StepnCh	.72	3.3	8	14	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1⅛	15-16	SterE			8	24	1	15-16	15-16	
3	1⅝	SterEst	.10	4.4	8	55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Stevcoknit			6	1	3	3	3	
12⅝	6⅞	StrutW	.30b	3.3	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	SueAnn		24	6.9	6	8	3½	3⅜	3½+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Summit			6	24	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	4.5	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅝	SonEec	.80	3.0	10	13	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
12¼	7⅞	Sunair	.40a	3.8	9	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
21⅝	11⅝	Sundnc	.30	1.5	89	176	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
17½	13⅝	SupFdS	.40	3.0	6	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
4½	3	Supercr	.15	4.6	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SupIndl	.20b	2.6	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅞	2⅞	Susquah			10	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅝	10¼	Susoh pf	1	5.6		21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7¼	4⅝	Synoy	.30b	6.2	488	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	16	Syntex	.50	2.4	11	310	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11⅝	5	SystEng			29	59	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼

T

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9½	6⅝	TEC	.40b	5.3	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
2⅝	1⅜	TFI			5	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	6⅞	TandyB	1.70e	22.	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1¼	⅝	TechSym				57	⅞	13-16	⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	TechOp			16	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	TechTp	.48r	18.	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4	Tectro	.16	3.1	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	TeeCm	.48	5.5	5	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅞	14¼	Teefex.	.50b	2.6	9	14	u19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	10⅝	Tesci	.40	3.7	11	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Tenna	.08a	4.6		13	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Tenneco wt				30	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
1⅞	1	Tensor			9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅞	11¼	Teradyn			13	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	TerraC	.80	8.1	6	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
16½	11⅛	TetraT			11	14	14	13¾	14	
59	54	TxPL pf	4.56	7.9		z50	58	58	58	+1
36¼	16⅝	Thoms	.30e	.9	10	70	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
15-16	½	ThorCp				2	9-16	½	½	
5⅞	2⅝	ThreeD	.79t	26.	3	11	3⅛	3	3	
14⅞	6½	Thriftm	.20e	1.5	3	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Tidwel			9	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Tiffanyl	.20	3.2	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27	16½	Tokheim	1	4.3	6	28	23½	23	23	— ⅛
8⅞	5¼	ToppsG	.28	4.7	17	11	6⅛	6	6	
16⅞	12⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.4	6	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	TotalPet	.05e	.4	9	214	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	TotPet wt				110	4⅛	4 1-16	4⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Total pf	.70	3.2		9	22¼	21½	22¼	— ⅞
3½	2	TownCtry				3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	2	TransLux			8	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Tredwy	.10	3.1	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅞	10⅛	TriStMtr	.90	5.8	5	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
9⅛	6½	TriaCp	.10e	1.4	6	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9½	5⅝	Trico	.10e	1.1	9	47	9	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	TuboM	.03i	1.0		1	3	3	3	
4½	3	TwinFr	.10e	2.6	1	39	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

U

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅝	10⅝	U&I	.20	1.9	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	UNA	.05e	2.5	5	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	URS	.24	5.3	7	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6½	2	UVInd wt				40	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Unimax			10	26	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
6⅞	4¼	Unimax pf				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	4⅞	UnFidel			9	28	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
10⅞	8⅝	UnGasA	.69	7.3	7	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅞	UnionInv			10	39	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
¼	1-32	UnBrd wt				102	1-16	1-32	1-32	
12⅝	10¼	UnCosF	.60	5.6	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	UnFoods			8	205	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp			1	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5-32	1-128	UNatCp wt				1	1-64	1-64	1-64	
6½	3⅞	UNtCp pf	.70	13.		25	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	USBcpTr				10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅝	11½	USFlltr	.28	2.2	7	79	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	8	UnRltT	.75e	7.5	14	16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
½	⅛	UnRltT wt				97	¼	¼	¼	
4½	2⅝	USRdium				9	2½	2½	2½	
17½	12⅝	USRbR	1a	7.5	14	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
56	29½	Unitek	.34	.6	19	38	53	53	53	
11⅞	5⅝	UnityB				6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2½	1⅛	UnivCont				6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	11½	UnivRs	.30	2.0	9	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14	8¼	UnivRu	.60	5.0	4	7	12	12	12	— ⅛

V

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	5½	Valle's			7	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Valmac	.80	6.6		9	12⅛	12	12⅛	
5⅝	4⅞	Valspar	.28	5.2	10	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14	8⅞	VanDrn	.40	5.0	4	12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
16½	12	Veeco	.28a	1.8	7	5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Verit			8	1	1½	1½	1½	
26½	19	VermtA	.32b	1.3	9	3	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
10⅞	4½	Vernitrn			8	32	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
1⅝	13-16	Vertiple			9	15	1	15-16	1	+1-16
4⅛	1⅝	Vesely			63	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Virco	.16	3.1	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	2½	Vishay			8	3	5	5	5	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	VisualG	.10	3.2	6	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Vol Mer	.10e	4.2	12	x2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17½	9¼	Voplex	.40a	2.5	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	VulcnCp	.10e	3.5	5	15	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
10⅞	7¼	Vulcinc	.50	6.3	4	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛

W

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅝	2⅝	WTC	.10	3.8	9	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	19⅝	WUI	1	3.0	8	860	33½	33	33⅛	— ¼
8⅞	6½	Wacknht	.40	5.4	7	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Walnoco			13	34	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Walco	.50b	2.2	5	159	22⅝	22½	22⅝	—1½
6½	4¼	WallcS	.20e	3.2	10	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Wang	.04b	.3	14	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
12¼	7¼	Wang B	.14	1.4	10	32	10	9⅝	9⅞	
8½	3⅝	Wards Clo			4	1	7½	7½	7½	
6⅞	3¼	WarnC pf	.05	1.0		50	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
36	21½	WshPost	.36	1.1	9	38	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	21	WRIT	1.80	7.3	16	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Watsco	.30	6.0	12	9	5	5	5	
4⅞	3¼	Welco	.25	6.9	121	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	WellsBen				6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	WstChP	.40	7.1		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
55½	51⅞	WTex pf	4.40	8.5		z100	52	d51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	7	WstFin	.25e	2.3	7	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Whippny	.30	5.6		20	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Whitakr	.40	7.6	12	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4½	2⅛	Whitehall			7	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt				31	3-16	⅛	⅛	
6¼	2⅝	Wichita			22	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	3	WilsnB	.30	9.2	8	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	8⅞	Wincorp	.30	2.8	30	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅝	1	WinstnM				4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
57¼	51¼	WisP pf	4.50	8.8		z20	51¼	51¼	51¼	
4⅝	2¼	WolfHB				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Woodind				14	4	4	4	
13⅞	6½	WorcslC			7	22	12½	12½	12½	
5½	3⅝	WorkWear	.36	6.7	7	22	u 5⅝	4⅞	5⅜	+ ½
9⅝	4½	Wrathr			9	26	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	WrightH				6	13-16	⅝	⅝	
15½	9⅝	Wynnin	.40	2.8	7	20	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
15	8⅞	WymBn	.56	4.9	8	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛

X

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18⅝	7⅝	Xonics	.75t			2	8½	8½	8½	

Z

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18⅝	5⅝	Zimmer	.24	2.4	9	42	10¼	10	10	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

This machine communicates over 150 words per minute across oceans at less than 1½ cents per word.



And also listens, reacts, sympathizes, charms, persuades, pleads, cajoles, apologizes, needles, soothes, explores, informs, explains and does whatever else it takes to solve the problem or close the sale.

Call overseas. Your voice makes the difference.

Bell System

New Issue
December 14, 1977

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

DM 200,000,000

6% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1977/1989

Offering Price: 99¾ %
Interest: 6 % p. a., payable on December 1 of each year
Redemption: from December 1, 1983 through purchases in the market or drawings of series by lot at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg

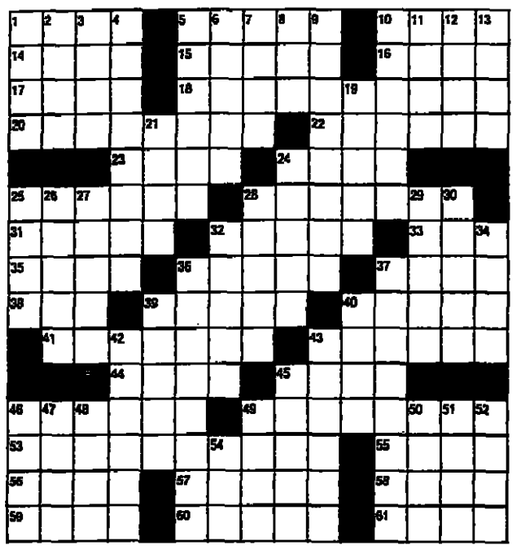
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — **Dresdner Bank** Aktiengesellschaft

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — **PKbanken** — **Svenska Handelsbanken**

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — **Credit Suisse White Weld** Limited — **Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amex Bank Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo
Bank of America International Limited	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group	Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe N.V.	Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen	Delbrück & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia Europea Intermobiliare	European Banking Company Limited	First Boston (Europe) Limited
First Chicago Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Götabanken
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Greenshields Incorporated	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank Limited	R. Henriques jr. Bank-Aktieselskab	Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie	McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International Limited	The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Nordic Bank Limited	Den norske Creditbank
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited	PKbanken International (Luxembourg) S.A.
Postipankki	Privatbanken Aktieselskab	Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited
Scandinavian Securities Corporation	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank	Sundsvallsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt	UBS-DB Corporation	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Bridge coup
5 Child's marble
10 Salvador
14 Neither fem. nor neut.
15 Copycat
16 Race-track shape
17 Nobelist Karlfeldt: 1931
18 Jurist William
20 Comedian William
22 Bleachers
23 Highland refusals
24 Doe's mate
25 Unions of a sort
28 Journalist William and family
31 Ocean birds
32 Candidate's program item
33 Shack
35 Infested with tiny arachnids
36 Nodule of stone
37 "Wanderland" bird
38 Patriotic org.
39 Moisten the roast
40 Deodar, e.g.
41 Artist William
43 Willy and wife
44 To laugh: Fr.
45 Siberian river
46 Jungle jaunt
49 Dramatist William
53 Senator William of Va.
55 Emulate William Allen White
56 Raison d'——
57 Emulate William Jennings Bryan
58 Mediocre
59 Energetic one
60 McGovern's opponent in 1972
61 Fed

DOWN

1 Merganser
2 The arch, in Paris
3 Book of poems by Ciardi
4 President William
5 Strolls
6 Makes glittery
7 After amo
8 Spasm
9 Singer Billy
10 Father William's time of life
11 River of an Elizabethan William
12 Hit the ground
13 Seine sights
19 Willie of "All the King's Men"
21 St. Louis bridge
24 Color gradation
25 Faceted items
26 Heep
27 Preface, for short
28 One of the deadly sins
29 Valerie Harper role
30 Neighbor of Chad
32 "La——," by Camus
34 Rocky hills
36 Abolitionist William
37 Actor William
39 Puppeteer Bil
40 Capitol Hill gp.
42 More hoary
43 Penitential
45 Relative of bingo
46 Kane's "Rosebud"
47 Choir member
48 *Aft's opposite*
49 Wheedle
50 Essau's country
51 Passport entry
52 Windsor's neighbor
54 Dernier——

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Snow
ATHENS	8	46	Overcast
BEIRUT	18	64	Rain
BELGRADE	—1	30	Clear
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Showers
BUCHAREST	—4	25	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—2	28	Clear
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Clear
HELSINKI	0	32	Sleet
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Variable
LONDON	9	48	Showers
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—16	3	Snow
MOSCOW	—10	14	Variable
MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Rain
NICE	11	52	Overcast
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Variable
PRAGUE	—2	28	Snow
ROME	11	52	Cloudy
SOFIA	0	32	Clear
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
TEHRAN	6	43	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	61	Stormy
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	—4	25	Snow
WARSAW	—2	28	Clear
WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
December 13, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond ... SF 797.95
— (d) Conbar ... SF715
— (d) Grobar ... SF501
— (d) Stockbar ... SF746

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF19.64
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.36
— (d) ITF Fund N V ... $7.58

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.61
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.81
(w) Convertible Capital S A ... $24.47

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF267
— (d) Canasec ... SF434
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds ... SF67.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l ... SF50.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF76.25
— (d) Usec ... SF484
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF119.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM31.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.60

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $20.69
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $56.96
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $18.26
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $37.22
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.12

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd ... $36.68
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.53

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $57.66
— (r) Jard. 6th-East Asia ... $11.86

LLOYDS INT MGT CO (TG GENEVA):
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF319.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF315

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $94.11
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $127.49

SEFRO:
— (w) Sefro (N A V.) ... $12.88

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw R Est ... SF1.533
— (r) Securswiss ... SF1.012

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF370
— (d) Intervalor ... SF54.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF361.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF237.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF75.75
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF80.63

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Anca U.S. Sh ... SF26.50
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF71.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF106
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF99.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF55
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF67
— (d) Somatac-Invest ... SF255.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF128
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds ... DM12.60
— (d) Europafonds ... DM25.85
— (d) Unifonds ... DM17.85
— (d) Unifonds ... DM40.60
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM82.00

Other Funds

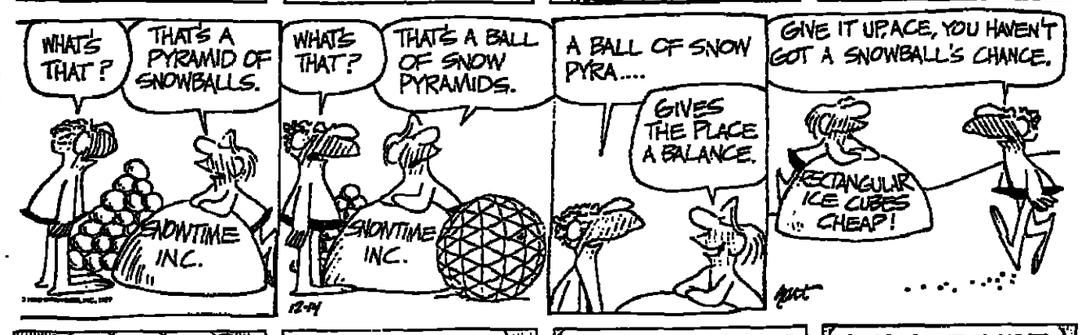
(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.57
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.13
Austral Select Fd ... $1.48
(w) Browninvest ... $12.17
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... $1.307
(d) Caribico Growth Fund ... $158.11
(w) Citadel Fund ... $2.94
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $922.60
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $7.77
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $13.72
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. ... $9.29
(w) D.G.G. ... $39.39
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $0.63
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.85
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $12.25
(d) Europe Obligations ... $1.080
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $3,114.75
(w) First Intern'l Fd ... $158.91
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $38.44
(w) Fonsecles Ipsita Pr ... SF1,594
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... $66.82
(d) Fonditalia ... $8.45
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interina ... DM42.87
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-divid.) ... $0.49
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus. $8.26
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ... $8.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV ... $1,916.19
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet ... $25.79
(d) Icofund ... $9.16
(d) Interfund S.A ... $8.55
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $133.58
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) ... $24.79
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $36.03
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund ... $7.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A ... $6.93
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $19.47
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $53.31
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $34.50
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,594
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $10.93
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jan. F ... $34.55
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $35.46
(w) Luxfund ... $31.10
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd ... $41.60
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund ... $9.30
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.00
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.29
(w) Nippon Fund ... $12.65
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $5.76
(w) Nor Amer Sans Fd ... $5.57
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $55.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.45
(d) Rents Fund ... LF1,564
(d) Rentinvest ... LF856
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.36
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... $63.35
Share Realty N.V ... $15.51
Share International N.V ... $4.88
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM33.50
(d) Soros Fund ... $358.38
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.01
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) ... $29.69
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V ... $40.73
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $24.27
(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.94
(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $5.20
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd ... $10.04
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.53
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $404.07
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $55.53
(w) Worldwide Special ... $4,200.40

DM - Deutsche Mark. * - Ex-Dividend. † - New. N A - Not available. BF - Belgian francs. LF - Luxembourg francs. SF - Swiss francs. ° - Offer prices. a - Asked. b - Bid. Change P V $10 or $1 per unit. S/S - Stock Split. ** Ex-Rts. "S"—Suspended; N C - Not communicated; e - Ex-coupon.

PEANUTS



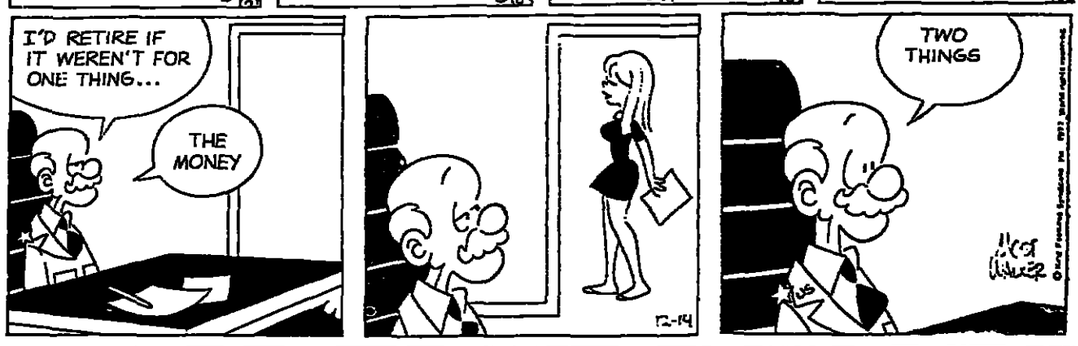
B.C.



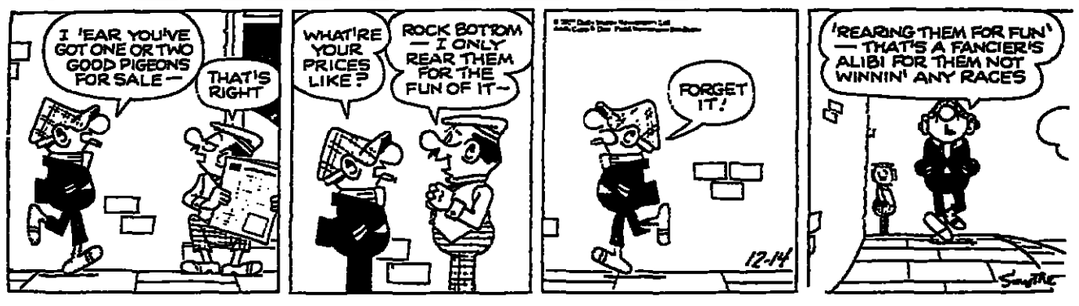
BLONDIE



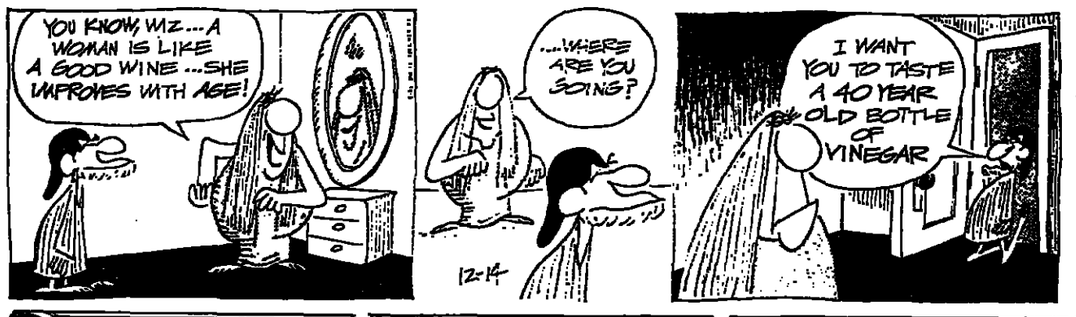
BEETLE BAILEY



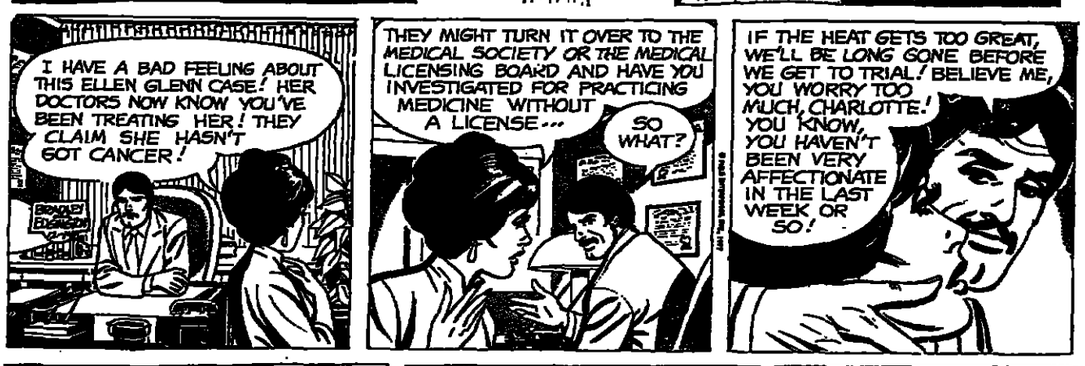
ANDY CAPP



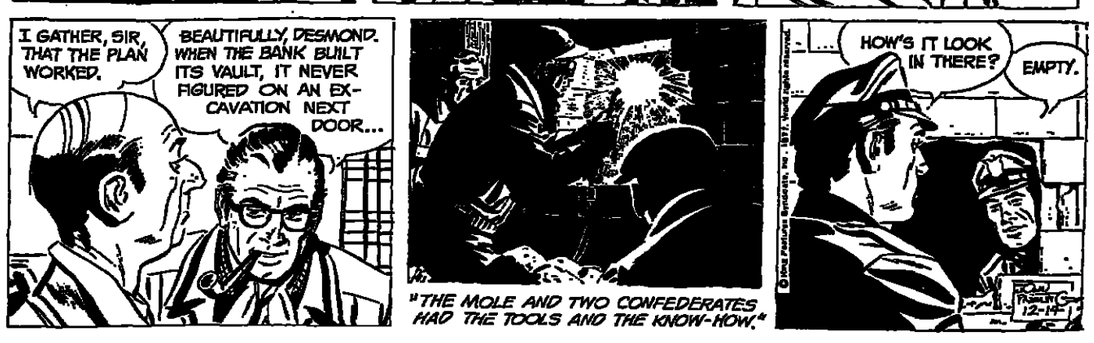
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TROIB

RYCED

WHYTOR

BONDEY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "—— ——"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRINT ADMIT CACTUS IMPEND
Answer: You can't be slow shooting them — RAPIDS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SAMUEL JOHNSON

By W. Jackson Bate. Harcourt Bruce Jovanovich. Illustrated. 646 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A life of Samuel Johnson? One would think the competition rather stiff for such an undertaking, since, by Walter Jackson Bate's own repeated admission, James Boswell's "Life of Johnson" remains "the single most famous work of biographical art in the whole of literature." But as Bate, who is now Lowell Professor of the Humanities at Harvard, also takes pains to point out, Boswell's biography presents a 'somewhat specialized" view of Johnson. "The first half of Johnson's life occupies little more than a tenth of the work. Less than a quarter takes him up to 53, when his life was more than two-thirds over; and a full half of the book is devoted to Johnson's last eight years, from 67 to 75."

Moreover, Boswell shows Johnson in a highly masculine world —that of the club and the taverns. He consequently exaggerates the picture of Johnson as a conversationalist—even misleading us about the frequency with which he inserted "sir" into his remarks and about his taste for being addressed as "Dr. Johnson," which in fact he rather disliked—and he underplays his subject's importance as a writer.

Finally, there are many things about Johnson's life that Boswell simply didn't know. After all, he wasn't absorbed into Johnson's life to the degree that legend has made it appear. During the 21 years he knew Johnson, the total amount of time he spent in his presence adds up to less than a year and a half.

In short, there remains a great deal for the modern biographer to do, and Bate, who taught his popular "The Age of Johnson" at Harvard for 30 years and has edited four volumes of the new "Yale Edition of Johnson," not only does most of it, he does it magnificently.

The picture that Boswell presents of Johnson is by no means the only area of misconception that Bate's biography clears up. From it we also get a considerably revised view of everything from Johnson's politics and religion to his feelings about travel, his attitudes as a literary critic, and his sexual inclinations. Far from being the image of stodgy conservatism that a combination of Boswell, Thomas Babington Macauley's "Whig interpretation" of British history and our present tendency to misunderstand 18th-century Toryism has propagated, Johnson's politics in fact bore resemblance to what these days would be called liberalism.

As for his religious attitudes: Bate makes it clear that he was not at all "a conventional Church of England man who differed from others only in the superior firmness of his beliefs and his militant sectarianism... [Religion] for Johnson, at least in its deeper implications, involved far more [struggle (as well as being] more private concern) [conventional picture of h] begin to suggest."

And it is not true, [scholars have argued,] Johnson had a deeply [chistic nature, which] [ing erotic expression,] he developed an [with Mrs. (Henry) Thrale] family "adopted" John [1766, when he was] succored him nearly to [of his life), whereby [chain and perhaps flog] else he was trying— unconsciously—to manage into a situation where [happen." All the evid] this is metaphorical, [gues; the secret with] Johnson had entrusted Thrale was actually his going insane.

But such basic clari aside, Bate wears his sc lightly. What makes Johnson" powerful—even at times—is its autho formance as a speculat chologist. Evidence now that Johnson suffered tw nervous breakdowns dur lifetime—one when he young man and, for money, had had to Oxford after a year and to his dreary home with pects for the future; th when he was in his middl Bate offers a more orthodox Freudian exp for these crises—a compl gam of overpowering negative identity with and melancholy father, gression turned inward the self—all of which n ed itself in overwhelming sion and indolence.

This analysis is in enough by itself in Bate ment. But where it truly fascinating is in tionship to Johnson's habits when he was not psychological difficulty. ing to Bate, it was in escape the hell of suf that Johnson acquired extraordinary range of kn about everything from butchering. But Johns kiness, says Bate, also why he failed to write under his own signature was nearly 50, and why, was able to write, he w close to his deadlines th of his essays—includin of his best—were printed the benefit of revision a single reading by their

Johnson's life is, it reassuring to anyone ever faced the terror of piece of paper. In fa reassuring to anyone who faced the terror of beh Bate observes at the ginning of his biograp reason why Johnson ha fascinated so many peop ferent kinds is not sim Johnson is so vividly pi and quotable, though t qualities that first catc tention. The deeper i hypnotic attraction, during our own genera in the immense reassur gives to human natur needs—and quickly bi value—every friend it The proof of these re more than amply demon the story that follows t

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	S	S			B	A	M	A		B	A	B	E
A	R	T	E		P	O	S	E	S		U	M	U	S
N	E	A	T		A	S	S	E	S		C	O	L	T
D	A	T	O	F	T	H	E	J	A	C	K	A	L	
A	S	S	U	R	E		T	O	I	L				
			T	I	L	L		U	S	E	L	E	S	S
S	N	A		E	L	S	A			O	T	T	O	
T	I	G	E	R	A	T	T	H	E	G	A	T	E	S
A	F	A	R			L	I	N	E		E	T	O	
G	I	R	A	F	F	E		A	C	T	A			
			A	L	F	A		H	O	R	A	C	E	
	A	D	O	G	O	F	F	L	A	N	D	E	R	S
S	N	O	W		T	E	L	O	S		E	S	A	T
A	N	I	L		O	T	A	T	E		N	I	N	E
D	E	N	S		W	E	T	S			T	E	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan T

An interesting bridge maneuver was entitled "the coup without a name." The purpose of the play is to cut the defenders' communications; it was eventually renamed, quite appropriately, "the scissors coup."

North was the only player who did not have reason to feel pleased with his distribution on the diagramed deal. After the opponents bid the minor suits, South took a shot at four hearts. West chose to bid five clubs rather than five diamonds, recognizing that his partner must have a long club suit. As it happens, both contracts would have been unbeatable.

When North raised to five hearts, justifiably, West thought that his two aces entitled him to double. The sequel showed that he was wrong, although he found the most effective lead of the singleton spade.

South won with the spade ace in dummy, and routine play would now lead to a one-trick defeat. If he had played trumps at this point West would have won and led a club, permitting East to gain the lead to play a spade. The ruff would then have been the setting trick.

But South saw the danger, and used his scissors to [illegible]. At the second trick, h diamond king from th and threw his single West was welcome to diamond trick, in exa the normal club trick defenders' communicat now cut.

East could never gain so. West's two red aces only tricks for the def scissors coup had mad ference between minus plus 590.

NORTH
♠AQ5
♡Q62
♢K743
♣965

WEST (D) — EA
♠J — ♠87
♡A3 — ♡7
♢AJ109852 — ♢Q
♣K104 — ♣A

SOUTH
♠K10962
♡KJ10854
♢—
♣3

Neither side was vulnerabl

West	North	East	
1♢	Pass	2♣	
5♣	5♡	Pass	
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade jack.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Washington Fined, Suspended

NBA Player Penalized $50,000 After Fighting

...m Wire Dispatches

...ORK, Dec. 13.—Disturb-...cessive violence in the ... Basketball Association, ...ner Larry O'Brien yes-...ded out the largest fine ... history. He penalized ...Washington, a Los An-...rs' forward, $10,000 and ... him for at least 60 ... possibly for the rest of ...

...e was levied after the ...ch, 230-pound Wash-...uck Kevin Kunnert, the ...Rockets' 7-foot center, ... Tomjanovich, a Rock-...ard, Friday night in Los ...The 6-foot-8-inch Tom-... in a hospital in Ingle-...ff., with a double frac-...he jaw, a broken nose ...ncussion.

...al spokesman said yes-...at Tomjanovich would ... operation. "They have ...he swelling first," the ...n said, "then wire his ...y may go back to Texas ...peration."

...he Team's Best

...was no estimate how ...hjanovich, the Rockets' ...r and the league's 15th ...corer, would be side-...gton may apply to ...for reinstatement after ... The Lakers have 26 ...scheduled during that ...

...spended players are not ...d are not permitted to ... in team activities, it ...ated that a 60-day sus-...would cost Washington ...of $50,000, including the ...

...'s action ranks among ...hest penalties in sports ...

...W, Leo Durocher, then ... of the Brooklyn Dodgers, ...ended for a year for ...detrimental to baseball ...f his association with a ...ambler.

...tatement Quoted

..., Paul Hornung of the ...y Packers and Alex Kar-...e Detroit Lions were sus-...or a year for betting on ... Football League games ... their teams.

...4, Harland Svare, the general manager of the San Diego Chargers, and several players on the NFL team were fined a total of $40,000 in a drug-related case.

And the late Jack Molinas was banned from pro basketball for life for wagering on games.

After watching films of the fight, reading reports from the referees and from participants, and conferring with advisers at the NBA's New York office, O'Brien released a statement that read in part:

"The suspension will keep Washington out at least 26 games. It is the longest in memory and the fine is the highest provided for by the rules of the NBA."

O'Brien, whose stand against violence in the sport began in earnest when he fined Laker center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar $5,000 (until now the stiffest fine ever) for punching Milwaukee's Kent Benson in the season opener, would not comment beyond the statement.

But his action almost surely stemmed from the severity of Tomjanovich's injuries. There were 40 fights in the NBA last season but no one was punished nearly as dramatically as Washington.



UPI.

Kermit Washington

Washington, 25, was unhappy with the decision.

"After the way he [O'Brien] dealt with Kareem, I saw myself as a guy he was going to use as an example . . . a sacrificial lamb. I knew it [the punishment] was going to be bad. But what do you do when a guy [Kunnert] hits you and then when someone [Tomjanovich] you don't know runs straight at you? This is ridiculous.

"Why me? Why did Rudy have to run at me? It was so silly and unfortunate. Everyone knows if you want to break up a fight you run at your own guy. You can get killed the other way.

"My gosh, I haven't slept in three nights. Now I'm getting nationwide publicity for something like this. This is terrible for my image. What if I want to get a job when I'm out of basketball? I knew they [the NBA] would go by the severity of Rudy's injuries but this is ridiculous."

What Washington calls "this whole mess" came when his career was finally on the upswing.

He sat on the bench in 1973 as a first-round draft choice out of American University in Washington and missed substantial parts of the next three seasons with injuries to his back, ankle and knee. And for a long time in his four-plus years with the Lakers, he was miscast as a 6-8 center.

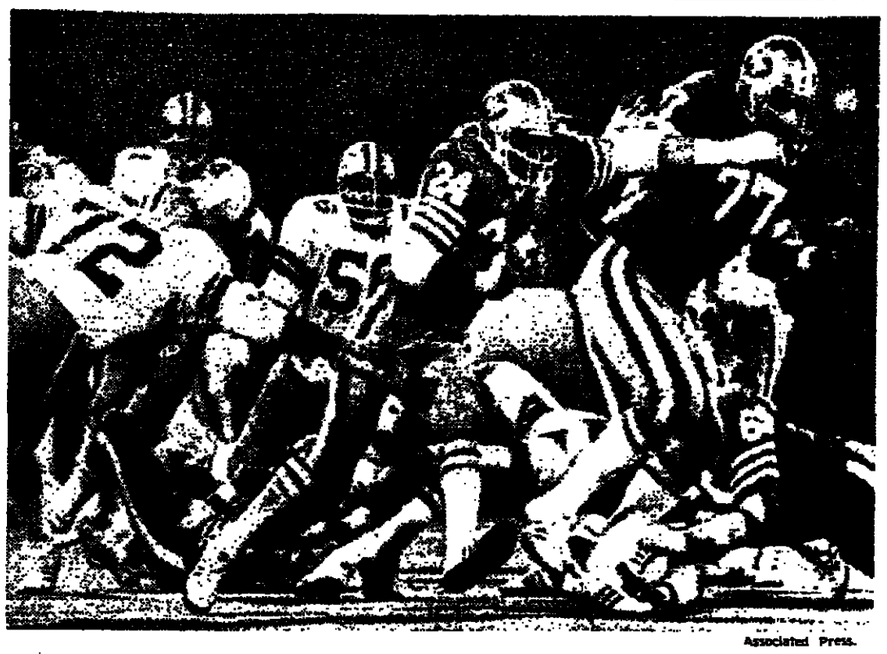
Washington won a starting job in camp this fall and got off to a fast start, averaging 11 points and 11 rebounds.

Hockey Suspensions

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (AP).—Mike Walton of the Vancouver Canucks and Phil Russell of the Chicago Black Hawks have been suspended for the next three National Hockey League games, the league's executive vice-president, Brian O'Neill, said yesterday.

The two participated in a stick-swinging incident during a game at Chicago on Dec. 4.

In addition to the suspensions, each player must pay an automatic $200 fine for the match penalties assessed in the game and Walton must pay an additional $50 fine for a spearing penalty.



Associated Press.

SHORT GAIN—Defensive end Ed Jones (No. 72) of Dallas comes in from the left to stop running back Del Williams (No. 24) of San Francisco after a six-yard gain.

Staubach Leads Cowboy Victory

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Roger Staubach passed for three touchdowns, scored once himself and set up 14 more points last night in leading the Dallas Cowboys to a 42-35 victory over the San Francisco 49ers in a National Football League game.

In helping the Cowboys overcome four touchdown passes by the 49ers, Jim Plunkett, Staubach overcame his erratic passing in his two previous games.

Staubach threw touchdown passes of 36 yards to Preston Pearson, 20 yards to Tony Dorsett and 22 yards to Butch Johnson, running his season total to 17 scores.

In addition, Staubach ran a yard for a touchdown after setting up the drive with a 38-yard pass to Drew Pearson and put the Cowboys in position for two more scores. The 42 points were the most allowed by the 49ers since 1969, or 121 games.

Plunket threw scoring passes of 10 yards to Ken Harrison, 27 yards to Gene Washington, 1 yard to Delvin Williams and 47 yards to Paul Seal. But the effort was wasted as the 49ers suffered their eighth loss in 13 games.

The Cowboys recorded their 11th victory and clinched the home-field advantage for both the first and second round games in the playoffs. They will play either Minnesota or Chicago.

Dorsett, who also scored on a 21-yard run, finished the game with 112 yards rushing. That gave the rookie back 977 yards and put him in position to go over the 1,000 mark in Dallas's final game of the season, against the Denver Broncos.

Dorsett's touchdown by rushing was his 12th, to set a Cowboys' season record.

Gregg Resigns

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Cleveland Browns head coach, Forrest Gregg, has resigned, effective at the end of the season, the National Football League club announced today.

Gregg will coach the team for its final game Sunday at Seattle.

Gregg, an all-pro lineman for the Green Bay Packer teams of the 1960s and a member of the NFL Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio, had one year remaining on his contract.

He was in his fourth season with the team, one as offensive line coach and three as head coach. His first year, the team—which had only one previous losing year—was 4-10. The second year it was 3-11, but registered a 9-5 record last season.

With a 5-2 record midway through this year, the club leadership and fans were thinking of the playoffs. But in the second half the team has lost five of six games and needs a victory Sunday for a .500 year at 7-7.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Miami	9	4	0	.692	282	183
Baltimore	9	4	0	.692	265	197
New England	9	4	0	.692	254	187
N.Y. Jets	3	10	0	.231	191	273
Buffalo	3	10	0	.231	146	282
Central						
Pittsburgh	8	5	0	.615	273	234
Cincinnati	8	5	0	.615	222	214
Houston	7	6	0	.538	278	214
Cleveland	6	7	0	.462	250	247
West						
*Denver	12	1	0	.923	268	134
Oakland	10	3	0	.750	295	197
San Diego	7	6	0	.538	213	185
Seattle	4	9	0	.308	262	354
Kansas City	2	11	0	.154	205	328

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
*Dallas	11	2	0	.846	321	206
Washington	8	5	0	.615	178	175
St. Louis	7	6	0	.538	265	270
N.Y. Giants	5	8	0	.385	272	353
Philadelphia	4	9	0	.308	193	267
Central						
Minnesota	8	5	0	.615	201	206
Chicago	8	5	0	.615	243	244
Detroit	6	7	0	.462	162	222
Green Bay	5	10	0	.331	118	205
Tampa Bay	1	12	0	.077	88	216
West						
*Los Angeles	10	3	0	.769	288	129
Atlanta	6	7	0	.462	144	122
San Francisco	5	8	0	.385	206	244
New Orleans	3	10	0	.231	226	301

*-Clinched division title.

Saturday's Results

Cincinnati 17, Pittsburgh 10.
Washington 28, St. Louis 20.

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 22, Atlanta 7.
Buffalo 14, N.Y. Jets 10.
Detroit 13, Baltimore 10.
Chicago 21, Green Bay 10.
Houston 19, Cleveland 15
New England 14, Miami 10.
Oakland 35, Minnesota 13.
Philadelphia 17, N.Y. Giants 14.
Seattle 24, Kansas City 31.
Denver 17, San Diego 9.
Tampa Bay 23, New Orleans 14.

Monday's Result

Dallas 42, San Francisco 35.

The Soccer Scene

For Her Troubles, England Gets 'A Jolly Decent Fellow'

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Dec. 13 (IHT).—He is 55 years old, a non-smoker, a regular churchgoer and can occasionally be tempted to a medium-dry sherry. English, of course, Ron Greenwood enjoys a sheltered family life in Brighton, a seaside town south of London that attracts the retired once the city has extracted their working energies.

But it is energy that Greenwood will now need. At noon yesterday, he was being sworn in as the new England manager; manager proper after a three-month trial and three years after he "retired" because of disillusionment over the negative trends of soccer.

The challenge Greenwood accepts with his two-year contract at $45,000 a year goes well beyond the selection of a national soccer team that can start winning again. He is asked to shape and groom a new philosophy, one that reaches down to school level and puts right the teaching of youngsters who have lost their way emulating the physical bullying that pays dividends in the English League. Expressive, controlled ability—such as the West Germans and the Dutch have mastered—is the keynote to it.

The One Man

And Greenwood is, for all the misplaced messianic aura around Brian Clough of Nottingham Forest, the one man with the international vision and the scholarly mind to start the conversion. He begins tomorrow night by flying to Dortmud to learn even more from the soccer of the West Germans, soccer he regards as "champagne."

Greenwood is the right man, not merely because Sir Harold Thompson, his chairman, broadcast to the nation that he is "a jolly decent fellow," but because he almost alone began thinking of the problems the country was getting itself into years ago.

In 1974, for example, I sat on a plane crammed with English coaches and managers returning from a match in which Ajax humiliated Bayern Munich, 4-0, in the European Cup. The managers sat carping and shrugging the display off as if England would do better, but Greenwood contradicted them, saying: "We are light years behind this in terms of control and improvisation . . . Somehow we have to persuade our boys to go through the drudgery of working hour after hour on techniques which allow players to move around the field and be capable of performing in all positions.

"Until we start, the gap we eventually have to bridge will go on getting wider."

Coaches laughed at Greenwood that night; now they are being asked to support him because, as Thompson again succinctly observed, "He is our choice to carry England through to the 1930s."

A Freudian slip: He meant to say the 1980s, but perhaps he subtly labeled the backward nature of soccer thinking that has eliminated England in the last two World Cups and two European nations championships?

Yet the outside world doesn't appear to see it that way. On separate planes in the last fortnight we have witnessed the continuing plunder of English soccer minds and players to the United States. Malcolm Allison—big, brash and yet a coaching disciple of Greenwood's—chose to leave for a three-year, $100,000 contract to form a new club in Memphis at a time Greenwood was said to be tempting him to stay as his right-hand man.

Gordon Jago, who has already had two successful terms with U.S. clubs, yet who rejected a contract last year to coach the U.S. national side, has after all left Millwall, the London dockland club, for the United States, where the Tampa Bay Rowdies tempted him not merely with the dollar but also with trappings that include a private education for his 12-year-old daughter.

Southampton sold its England center-forward, Peter Osgood, to Philadelphia and George Best, a far more thoughtful and shy personality than the playboy image would have us believe, has finally decided to quit Fulham and "this time I'm never coming back."

Returning to Los Angeles, Best looked over his shoulder to tell us, "Anyone who stays here is mad; I'll make more in the next three years than I made in 16 in England.

"The tax and the meanness of English soccer give even stars no chance, they finish up skint at 30. I can't get out quick enough; at least they know what they are doing in the States." Americans who know how to run the British game?

Well, there's one Briton who thinks all is not lost and is offering advice to Greenwood. Don Revie: Remember the name? He may have dropped English soccer like a hot potato for his Arabian ransom, but you all should know that he thinks his successor will make a good job of things if "he picks a settled team and sticks to it." Thanks, Don; you chose 52 players in less than 3 years.

The airspace leaving Britain may be pretty hectic, but, on a day the Jockey Club broke a 225-year tradition by electing women stewards, a day Larry King, the U.S. promoter, arriver to tell the English Lawn Tennis Association it hasn't a clue how to market the Wightman Cup, and a day Joe Jordan, the Leeds goalscorer, took a solicitor to turn down $1,400 a match from Ajax of Amsterdam . . . England chose its man, and he, as his chairman says, is "a jolly decent fellow" and so say all of us, or at least those of us left.

Stenmark Is First In Slalom in Italy

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden scored his second victory of the World Cup season here today on a slalom course deadened by falling snow.

Hampered by the fresh snow during the first heat, when he started first, Stenmark managed the third fastest time behind Klaus Heidegger of Austria and Fausto Radici of Italy.

On the second run, Stenmark was almost two seconds faster than Heidegger, to total 1 minute 50 seconds and 81 hundreths of a second for the two runs. Heidegger was second in 1:52.13 and Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia was third in 1:52.51.

Phil Mahre of the United States took fourth place in 1:52.73, ahead of Mauro Bernardi of Italy in 1:53.15.

"I was so far behind from the first heat that I had to abandon all caution in the second," Stenmark said "I took all the risks I could just to make time." He added that by the second run both the snow and the course conditions were in his favor.

"I like it when it's snowing," Stenmark said. "It reminds me of home, I get homesick and I ski my best."

The slalom victory followed Stenmark's first place in the giant slalom at Val d'Isère, France—a success he will attempt to repeat here tomorrow.

With victories in two of the first three World Cup men's events—Stenmark does not complete in downhill events—he is now heavily favored to win the championship for the third year in succession.



UPI.

Ingemar Stenmark

Klammer Upheld

BERN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The International Ski Federation today rejected an Italian protest that Franz Klammer of Austria wore a non-regulation suit when he won a World Cup downhill race at Val-d'Isère on Sunday.

Klammer's suit was officially tested after the race and found to be perfectly in order, the federation said. It added that it was not investigating a protest against Klammer's suit by the Italian team leader, Mario Cotelli, because it was lodged too late and was based solely on newspaper reports.

An Italian, Herbert Plank, finished second to Klammer in the race. Yesterday, the federation confirmed the disqualification of Annemarie Moser-Proell from last week's women's World Dip giant slalom race because she wore a suit that was less resistant to wind than regulations allow.

Men's Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark	1:50.81
2 Klaus Heidegger	1:52.13
3. Bojan Krizaj	1:52.51
4. Phil Mahre	1:52.73
5 Mauro Bernardi	1:53.14
6. Fausto Radici	1:53.38
7. Andreas Wenzel	1:53.62
8. Peter Popangelou	1:53.85
9 Christian Neureuther	1:53.86
10. Piero Gros	1:54.05

Men's World Cup Standings

	Points
1. Stenmark	60
2. Heidegger	28
3. Franz Klammer	25
4 Phil Mahre	22
5. Heini Hemmi, Herbert Plank	20
7 Krizaj	18
8 Jean-Luc Fournier and Josef Walcher	15
10 Ken Read, Canada	11

Grand Prix Cancelled

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Next year's Japanese Formula One Grand Prix, scheduled for April, has been cancelled because of a lack of funds, the sport's governing body here said.

A Record Night In Hockey Play

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP).—An evening of NHL record-chasing was capped Sunday night when goalies Dan Bouchard of the Atlanta Flames and Tony Esposito of the Chicago Black Hawks each collected two assists in victories by their teams.

Bouchard set up a goal by Tom Lysiak in the first period and one by Tom Simpson in the second period of the Flames' 5-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins. Esposito was credited with assists on tallies by Stan Mikita in the first period and Darcy Rota in the third period of Chicago's 8-3 triumph over the Minnesota North Stars.

The goalies tied a record set three years ago by Gilles Meloche of the Cleveland Barons.

Defenseman Tom Bladon of Philadelphia set a record by scoring four goals—more than doubling his season's output—and collecting four assists in the Flyers' 11-1 massacre of Meloche and the Barons. His eight points in the contest were the most ever scored by a defenseman, eclipsing the mark Bobby Orr established on Nov. 15, 1973, by scoring three goals and assisting on four others in a 10-2 triumph over the New York Rangers.

NHL Result

Monday's Game

Montreal 5, Cleveland 1 (Mondou, Lemaire 2, Tremblay, Gainey; Marak).

NHL Scoring Leaders

	GP	G	A	Pts
Trottier, NYI	28	21	28	49
Lafleur, Mon.	27	21	20	41
Bossy, NYI	28	21	14	35
Esposito, NYR	28	12	22	34
Gillies, NWI	28	11	23	34
Gardner, Col.	24	21	12	33
Perreault, Buf.	27	17	16	33
Sittler, Toronto	25	13	20	33
Clarke, Phi.	27	9	24	33
Walton, Van.	27	16	15	31
Martin, Buffalo	28	14	17	31
Palement, Col.	24	12	19	31

...e Overseas Voice of U.S. Sports

By Fred Farris

...SHINGTON, Dec. 13 ...—Until a girl visiting his ... with a tour pointed it out ..., Ken Allan—the voice of ...ide sports to hundreds of ...nds of Americans abroad ... never thought how power-... spot was.

...ls felt-lined broadcasting ... here at the American ... Radio and Television ..., Allen mused about it ...her night, recalling that ...

... said, 'It's really amazing ... can open up that line-... in front of you and ...st around the world' ...d her, 'You know, you're ...bout that.' ...ever thought of it that ...fore. I try to think of ... just like I'm talking to ..., ir. a one-on-one thing ...e listener."

...A Busy Afternoon

...dly, relaxed, modest, Al-...s preparing a quarter-...ng broadcast show recap-...busy day in the National ...d League where some ...round up heading for the ...s and some going no-...just playing out their ...ring.

Allan—Kenneth V. Al-...—is a good-looking, 6-...nch, 195-pound former ...football player (Fuller-...lif.) who *means* the U.S. ... world to his global ...

...time for college football ... AFRTS Parade of Sports. ...gain, everyone. This is ...lan of AFRTS Sports in ...gton. And today, from ...range Bowl in Miami, ... it's the fifth-ranked ...s Irish of Notre Dame ... the Hurricanes of ...

...isteners Everywhere

...isteners may be anywhere ...nd, in the air, on the sea ...r it, in barracks, plush ...tic posts or remote con-...n camps or missions.

...can't believe how many ...t people listen," he says, ... on shortwave radio. ...S is preparing to aban-...ortwave broadcasting on ... 1978, as an economy ...

...e, some guy called up and ...ey, what frequencies you ...g the Super Bowl on to-...said I'd look it up, then ...him and he said, 'Yeah, ... a lot, I think we can ...up okay.' ...id, 'Where are you call-...om?' and he said, 'Oh, ...m a SAC jet about 65,000 ...ove the North Atlantic.'"

...e Balamaci, who has ... AFRTS's three-man ... Division for the last 10 ...ut of two decades of ser-...ith the joint military-... network, says they've ...a ton of mail from Cen-tral America, the Caribbean and a lot from Northern Europe."

Civilians Write Too

Much is from U.S. civilians who have retired and gone to live overseas or from those working abroad, he says.

"Some guy wrote a letter from Africa saying, 'I'm in the middle of nowhere and you're the only English speaking broadcast I can get, and it's hard to find on the dial . . . [but] you're a link with home.'"

As Sports Division chief, Balamaci picks the games they will cover, planning no more than two weeks ahead of time. That gives them the flexibility to focus on the exciting competitions that develop among college football, pro football, basketball and baseball teams, as the seasons peel off the calendar, he says.

"Last year, on a 365-day calendar, we had 307 events. We keep busy. We go right on from football to basketball and some hockey, then start into baseball, getting pretty heavy coverage as the World Series comes along, and by that time, we're back into football again.

Basketball Big

"There isn't nearly as much interest in hockey as in basketball during the winter months. It's hard for a station such as Panama and Cuba [Guantanamo Bay naval base] where they have palm trees year-round, to get very interested in hockey."

AFRTS buys voice coverage of most of the games, often from local radio stations in the United States, using a "voice coupler"—a telephone line that brings in the sound broadcast. Many big stations donate the game coverage to the network. The engineers and sports announcers, like Allan and his fellow "night-hawk," Dal Burnette, must be alert on such voice feeds to snap them off instantly when commercials break in. As a government agency (under the Pentagon's Public Affairs Division) AFRTS must not even appear to endorse any commercial product.

Filling those commercial breaks, Balamaci, Allan or Burnette jumps in with one-minute updates on other games or other sports news. Thus, they must be ready at only seven seconds' notice, to the recording "lag" on those games, to go on the air with something their listeners want to hear or to get off the air gracefully.

Is it a strain? "No, not too much," Allan says. "I'm used to it by now."

Once Won a Medal

At age 36, he has been in broadcasting since he graduated in 1966 from California State University at San Jose with a degree in journalism. He put in three years in the Army assigned to AFN-Frankfurt, where he was among the very first in the broadcast network to be awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

Allan lives sports in his off-duty time, too. He's been umpiring college and high-school baseball for 18 years and is president of the Northern Virginia Umpires Association. For the last five years, Allan also has officiated at high school basketball games in suburban Virginia where he lives with his wife, Alrene, whom he met in college, and their daughters, Kelley, 9, and Jill, 6.

Experience an Asset

His umpiring experience, Allan says, enables him to explain controversial calls or complicated plays and his hearers, judging by the letters they write, appreciate his expertise. "The sports fans make a very critical audience," he says. "They know what's going on. If they think you have your facts wrong, they let you know it."

Besides the game fill-ins, Allan has two 15-minute sports news shows five nights a week, plus three five-minute sports shows a night. He sometimes interviews sports figures for his show, as well as picking up other sports interviews and commentary.

The broadcasts are sent out to AFN's major stations abroad by microwave and satellite and, until the first of next year, to countless other listeners by shortwave, using Voice of America transmitters. Shortwave is to be abandoned because a study showed the number of military listeners did not justify the cost.

Can Listen In

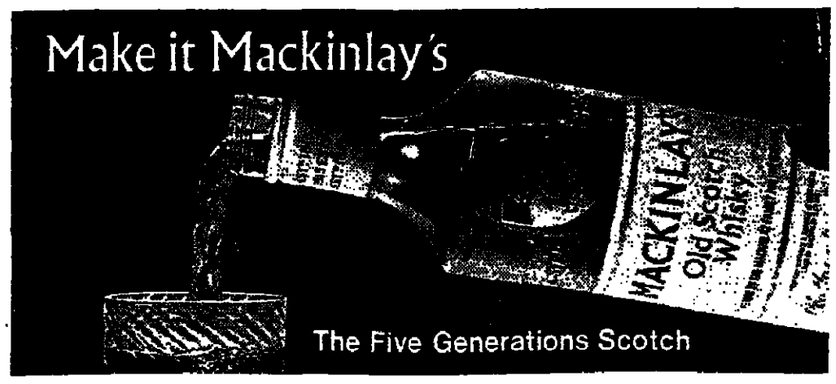
Under Allan's fingertips at his 8-by-10-foot studio's console are buttons that let him hear in an instant what each AFN station overseas is broadcasting—from Frankfurt, Tokyo, Puerto Rico, Panama, Alaska. Just alongside his gooseneck microphone is that switch that would enable him to broadcast around the world.

Two big tape recorder-players, a UPI sports ticker, a typewriter, a jungle of switches and dials, a large clock, a rack of tape cassettes and a blizzard of sports-ticker copy are the nighttime world of "Ken Allan at AFRTS Sports in Washington."

But his reach is far beyond the studio in Rosslyn, Va., just across the Potomac from Washington.

"One time my mom and dad were on a Caribbean cruise ship somewhere and they were all listening to a ball game," he recalls. "And my mom said, 'That voice sounds familiar,' and dad said, 'Yeah, it's familiar, it's your son.'

"They were instant celebrities on that ship. Can you beat that?"



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U S A

U.S. LAND OFFICE

Is offering property parcels in and around Sacramento, California's fast growing Capital.

Minimum price: U.S. $8,000.

Reply to: U.S. Land Office.
928 Second Street,
Old Sacramento, Ca. 95814,
U.S.A.
Phone: (916) 444 99 97.
Telex: 377 331.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

WANTED FOR XMAS IN PARIS. Comfortable spacious flat for 2 weeks. Tel.: Paris. 524.49.31 or 720.08.14.

PERSONNEL WANTED

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS FRANCE
EUROPEAN DIGITAL SYSTEM DIVISION
SEEKS

TECHNICAL WRITER

To work in close co-ordination with a multilingual programming group to draft user and programmer handbooks in English for software products developed by the division.

Candidates should have a bachelors degree in either electrical engineering or computer science or equivalent with approximately 3 years writing experience on computer hardware or software.

English mother-tongue is essential. Knowledge of French is desirable.

Job site (NICE).

Send resumé and photo, to:
Mme LE GUET,
B. P. No. 2,
06270 VILLENEUVE-LOUBET.
France.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Important French Company seeks into English:
DICTAPHONE TYPISTS
for technical publications.
Please call: Paris. 657.12.71.

WE ARE LOOKING for a quarelled teacher for a 12-year-old boy, English & German speaking. Teacher must be fully qualified in teaching all standard academic subjects in French & English. Please send C.V & photo to: Ceilini, Mary's Fancy Hotel, Cul de Sac, St.-Martin, Neth. Antilles. P.O Box 420.

PART-TIME TEACHERS required for Nice & surroundings. English mother-tongue. Call: Nice 88 93 84.

LAWYER REQUIRED by small Financial Services Group in Paris, presently including 2 lawyers. He will be responsible for Int'l Corporate Planning, Administration and Advise. Preferred age range 27/33. Aptitude for languages and figures advantageous. Salary dependent on ability and experience but unlikely to deter the right applicant. Tel.: Paris. 720.51.81.

RESOURCEFUL GIRL - FRIDAY for small well known consultancy firm. Must be adaptable. Secretarial capabilities. French/English fluency. Sense of humor. Flexible hours. Box 50,468, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELEGANT YOUNG LADY, very attractive, fluent in English-French-German-Italian, some Arabic. Excellent background and taste, seeks position as personal executive, hostess or traveling companion Europe/USA. Box 1,171, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FRENCH FEMALE ENGLISH BA & MA is looking for interesting part-time job in American firm. Call: Paris. 331.93.56.

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE in trading / sales / underwriting of U.S. Government obligations. Desire position in Europe with major financial institution. Box 12,132, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 31, with Swiss passport, single, seeks employment anywhere. Troxler c/o Gessler, 12 Pré-Fleuri, 1951 Sion, CH, 027/222674.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY highly experienced, seeks job half days. Box 50,476, Herald Tribune, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN GIRL, 20, seeks live in position with French speaking family, references. Leave message at Paris: 072.37.11.

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPs, names free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T.: 6502

Observer

Into Babble

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The following case histories are excerpted from "The Annals of Babble," Montclare Shortside's monumental, immensely moving and poignant, but wise and witty study of human decay. It will soon be published by Skein & Ossa, with illustrations, at $27.50.



Baker

Irvin Candora wanted to be into. And why not? All the other members of his crowd had been into four years. Sometimes it seemed to Irvin that everybody in the country was into, except Irvin Candora. In college, his friends had been into Zen, into kidnapping the dean, into marijuana, and plenty more.

Irvin's reluctance to be into anything at all annoyed his acquaintances, who were into being into paranoia about anybody who wasn't into the really now talk. They all said Irvin wasn't really now, until somebody observed that if Irvin wasn't into now, he obviously must be into then. This relieved the fears of many and they said, "Man"—for they were all into opening all discourse by saying "man"—"it's weird being into then, but it's better than not being into anything at all."

Irvin did not feel into then. Sometimes he slipped out of a heavy rain and into a dry martini, out of respect for Robert Benchley.

"Hurrah," his friends would cry. "Irvin is into dry martinis." But Irvin would point out that he was not into dry martinis, but only in a dry martini. One night after Irvin had slipped into a dry martini he bumped into Robert Benchley, who was eating the olive. "Want a bite?" asked Benchley.

Seeking to impress Benchley, whom he admired inordinately, Irvin said, "Thanks. I'm really into olives." Benchley, thinking it would be a waste of time cultivating a man who slipped into a dry martini and thought he was in olives, waded out of the martini, and Irvin never saw *him* again.

* * *

For years Nora K. would lock herself alone in a room every night and try to relate. At work and at play, everybody was relating. They talked of little else. Nora listened with shame and loathing, for she had never related. As a little girl, she had never even thought of asking her mother about relating, and if she had thought of it she wouldn't have dared ask, for she knew her mother despised people who spoke nonsense.

One evening some friends who were into punk rock invited Nora to meet a weirdo named Irvin who was always splashing around in dry martinis. "This Irvin," thought Nora, "sounds like the dream man who will finally teach me how to relate."

Nora showed up at the appointed hour and slipped into the first dry martini she came to, but the man there was not Irvin. He was Robert Benchley, and he had just eaten the olive. "I'm sorry, but I've just eaten the olive," he said.

"I'm not into olives," said Nora. This was the first intelligent remark Benchley had heard in the last two martinis, and his friendly smile encouraged Nora to become confidential.

"Between us," she confided, "I can't relate."

Benchley grew pale, for under the murmur of the martini's waves it sounded as if she were threatening to relate the entire plot, probably of something eternal, like "Bleak House." Having no intention of having even the story of the "Iliad," much less "Bleak House," related to him, Benchley waded out of the martini. Nora spent the rest of her life in a vain search for him, having recognized him as her only possible soul mate, the only other person in the universe who did not relate.

The plain truth is that government programs are very complex. Regulations have the force of law and must be defensible in court, where judges understand all those whereofs and hereuntos.

English Making Inroads Into Washingtonese

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It may be like commanding the ocean waves to stand still, but a small determined band of wordsmiths has infiltrated Washington in a valiant effort to restore the English language as a tool of government.

Their task is to clear away the impenetrable linguistic sludge that passes for communication in millions of government documents, regulations, public notices and letters to citizens.

In a place where a federal official can tell a reporter, as one did the other day, "This is an ongoing collaborative discussion revision process," that job is like the Duke of York's, in the words of a character in Shakespeare's "Richard II": "Alas, poor duke; the task he undertakes is numbering the sands and drinking oceans dry."

Nonetheless, the first sips of salt water are going down. The movement has the special backing of President Carter, an advocate of grammar, who promised last February that federal regulations would be "written in plain English for a change."

The Federal Trade Commission, traditionally one of the worst enemies of the English tongue, has hired Rudolph Flesch, the author of "Why Johnny Can't Read," "The Art of Plain Talk" and other books on how to write clearly, as a consultant to work on its regulations and consumer notices.

Translation

At the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ruth Limmer, former chairman of the English department at Goucher College, is trying to translate research jargon into comprehensible prose.

At the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Ines Reid, a lawyer and writer, has started "Operation Common Sense," a plan to rewrite 6,000 pages of regulations. It is expected to take five years.

Patricia Harris, secretary of HUD, has ordered her agency to take the "revolutionary step" of composing all forms in plain English. And Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has been known to terrorize his staff by throwing badly written documents into the air. "Next to solving the energy crisis this is the top priority," his press aide said.

The task is a mammoth one. Officials seem to prefer three long cumbersome words where one short one will do nicely. Prisoners are kept not in jails but in "detention facilities"; ships do not collide in Coast Guard reports, they get into a "collision situation." Officials never decide what is most important; they "prioritize objectives" instead.

But circumlocution, bombast and euphemism are not the only reasons for bureaucratese. The plain truth is that government programs are very complex. Regulations have the force of law and must be defensible in court, where judges understand all those whereofs and hereuntos.

"As much as we'd like to have plain English, regulations have to be enforceable," said Russ Hatchl, a lawyer with the Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection. He and Mr. Flesch, the simple-writing expert, have been trying to reach a compromise between legal integrity and linguistic simplicity.

Mr. Flesch has been applying the "Flesch test" to the agency's documents. This is a measure of simplicity, on a 0 to 100 scale, based on word and sentence length. Most FTC writing, he said, was "way down in the cellar, zero or below."

Mr. Flesch and the agency are proudly preparing to unveil one of his first triumphs, a new regulation on selling hearing aids that measures 60 on the Flesch test, or about as simple as the Reader's Digest. Here is an example of what he did:

Before: "No seller shall represent that it or any of its employees, agents, sales persons and-or representatives is a physician or an audiologist, unless such is the fact."

After: "Don't say or hint you or anyone in your firm is a doctor of medicine or an audiologist if it isn't so."

Research Reports

Over at HUD, the assistant secretary for policy development and research, Donna Shalala, has been trying to make her staff's research reports more useful to policy makers.

So she has hired Miss Limmer, the former English professor, whose task it is to help turn economic, legal and architectural jargon into prose that may actually be read by HUD's secretary and under secretaries.

Good writing, Miss Limmer says, takes time, and not many officials have much of it. "They are not writers," she said. "Many of them see the tremendous importance of qualification. The more they clutter up their material with qualification, the less possible it is to reach what they are saying."

She is also trying to soften the stiff formal letters the agency sends out in reply to public inquiries. "The problem there," Miss Limmer said, "is that the letters are never signed by the actual writer. He has a terrible time setting the tone. So he uses an impersonal bureaucratic tone to cover himself. They use it out of fear."

Not all of the wordsmiths' efforts have been appreciated. When David Tatel, a lawyer, recently took over as director of the Office of Civil Rights at HEW, he was determined to push back the tide of turgid prose engulfing his desk daily.

To help, he employed Norma Mohr, a former reporter and editor, who has found the bureaucracy resistant. She counts her successes by the syllable. One word she has banned is "identifiability," an eight-syllable monstrosity.

Mrs. Mohr spends her days telling people that there's scarcely any difference between "inquire as to whether" and "ask if." It is a thankless chore. She has been on the job now for a month, and "nobody's asked me to lunch."



WINNERS—Jazz musician George Benson, left, and Stevie Wonder during Billboard No. 1 Musical Awards in Santa Monica, Calif. Benson was named top jazz artist and Wonder designated top soul artist and top pop artist.

PEOPLE: *Cronkite-Cohen 'Joke' Ended With a Bang*

The switchboard at CBS News in New York rang all morning because a $13,000 Cadillac had slammed into a palm tree in Boca Raton, Fla. "I've been driving Walter for 18 years," chauffeur Charles Geil said when he emerged from the car bearing a New York tag marked "WPC." Geil told reporters that he was in town opening the condominium of his boss—Walter Cronkite, the CBS newsman. And most people believed him at first. But unfortunately for Geil, officials say that the accident revealed the real owner of the car—one Wilfred P. Cohen—ending a charade Geil started last year. Cohen, a New York clothing manufacturer, has employed Geil for 18 years. He and his wife have a winter home in Boca Raton and say that Geil, 59, is a reliable chauffeur. But now they think that the joke has gone far enough, and Geil has admitted that the Cronkite ruse started last year when a passerby asked him if WPC stood for Walter Cronkite. He answered yes. Cronkite's car is an Audi, according to his secretary, who said, "Walter wishes he had a $13,000 car."

* * *

More on the TV front: In Boston, anchorman Jack Cole has been suspended without pay because of a remark he made on the air, WNAC-TV officials say. Cole was suspended by the station for the words, "We'll be back with more alleged news in a moment," following a story on chimney safety at Christmas. Station news director Dick G[...], who suspended Cole, said: "[...] do not put on 'alleged news.' [...] put on real news." Graf ca[lled] the remark unprofessional [and] inappropriate.

* * *

When the stakes were sm[all], Norman Fletcher and Jim Le[wis] used to laugh it up, carouse [in] taverns in Deckerville, Mic[h.,] and split little prizes—$25 or [...] —from the state lottery. Th[ree] years ago, Fletcher hit the ja[ck]pot for $1 million, and now, af[ter] two years of splitting the p[ro]ceeds, he refuses to cut Lewis [in] for any more of the loot. Le[wis] says in a court suit t[hat] Fletcher betrayed him, that t[he] two had a verbal agreement [to] split whatever they won althou[gh] Fletcher's name wound up on t[he] $1-million ticket. "I would ha[ve] trusted him with my life, so [it] didn't matter whose name w[as] on it," Lewis, 34, said. Fletc[her] countered: "Anybody who says [I] cheated Jimmy Lewis is d[ead] wrong. I gave the man $75[,000] out of the goodness of my hea[rt]. The prize money is paid in a[n]nual installments of $50,[000]." Fletcher said that he had de[cid]ed to keep each year's check [be]cause Lewis, who used to [live] rent-free on Fletcher's 80-[acre] farm for mowing grass [and] doing other chores, botched a landscaping enterprise the t[wo] started with the first installm[ent] of the winnings.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, DEC. 14, 1977
BBS5ILQ | JKW31RP | RWA0ILT
HSJ5HHF | JWF52CB | WHJ52CH

MESSAGES, DEC. 13, 1977.
FDH3IAE | SDW5IPX | WES52PW
KWN4ICC | SWN52AA

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MCQUEEN California Ice Cream. Butter Pecan & 30 flavors more, with 3 stores in Paris located at Point Show - Champs - Elysées, Gallery Pt.-Neuf-Belle Jardinière 24 R. de Passy. Tel.: 527.79.65.

AA Wed. 8:30 p.m. American Church Paris. 531.38.98/325.75.00

PERSONALS

C.R.P. call or write home. Three C's waiting for you.

SHOPPING

ANTARTEX SHEEPSKIN COATS In London from Donald Macdonald (Antartex) Ltd., 143 Knightsbridge, SW1, also S. King Street, Manchester; The Shambles, York; 83 Bull Street, Birmingham; Belmont Street, Aberdeen: 17 Queen Street, Edinburgh; factory shop Alexandria, Loch Lomond. Personal sales or mail order. Catalogue on request

SERVICES

NURSES QUALIFIED. For private patients, home or clinics, days or nights. Tel.: 359.62.66. Centre International d'Infirmières Privées, 66 Rue La Boétie Paris 8th.

U.S. LAWYER all courts, all cases, aggressive. 1215 N Ross Santa Ana, Ca. 92701. U.S.A

THE I-CHING can tell what your future will be. Consultation Paris: Seeg-Li, 329.35.45, afternoon/even.

BOOKS

U.S. BOOKS DELIVERED FAST. We specialize in providing individuals with single copies of any U.S. book in print. All major European/U.S. credit cards. Request order forms: The Cooperative Book Service of America, International, Reading, MA. 01867, U.S.A.

EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF FASHION. Classes-Seminar. Dec. 27-Jan. 23. Paris American Academy, 9 Rue des Ursulines, Paris 5. Tel.: 329.38.83.

AUTOMOBILES

'72 DODGE FIREBALL. Luxury Camper, 65,000 miles, sleeps 6. G. de Vahl Davis, c/o American Express, P.O. Box 762, Amsterdam, from Dec. 20; Rue Scribe, Paris, Dec. 26; 6 Haymarket, London, Jan. 3.

MERCEDES BENZ 280 SE, 1977, U.S. specifications, full equipment, metallic blue, electric sun roof, radio-cassette, automatic, leather, miles/kms. indicator, electric windows and locks, automatic air conditioner and heater, climate control, etc. Tourist license. Price: $18,500. Phone: Madrid, 250.74.33.

CADILLAC FLEETWOOD 1977, limousine. U.S. plates. Tel.: Paris, 288-05-34, office hours.

CONVERTIBLE CADILLAC 1976, loaded. Mileage 8,543. As new. $16,000. Phone: London, 01-828 0125.

TAX-FREE CARS

CADILLAC SEVILLE

Brand new, different colors, same day delivery with Swiss papers and license plates.
RAMPY MOTORS INC.,
3005 Berne, Switzerland,
Sulgeneckstrasse 60.
Tel.: 031.45.10.45. Telex: 33850.

B.M.W. concessionnaires G.B. Ltd., the U.K. importers can supply right or left-hand drive or U.S. specs. from stock. Few remaining 1977 us spec. vehicles e.g. 530i us including factory air and London delivery, from $11,665. 630 CSi us including factory air and London delivery from $20,540. Call us collect for an up-to-date stock position. We will ship anywhere. Tel.: London. 01-629.9277 Telex: 261360.

BOOMERANG MOTORS ATHENS. All tax-free cars, specialists for FIAT at lowest prices. 129 Vas. Sophias Ave. Tel.: 646 11 71.

ALFA ROMEO USSPEC models, quick delivery, free shipping to Newark. Dollar Sales, Via Veneto 169, Rome Tel.: 460140.

MERCEDES, PEUGEOT, FIAT, etc. New & used. E.A.T., 216 Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris. 924.96.56 Tx 641611

CAR SHIPPING

TRANSCAR (U.K.) Ltd., 43/44 New Bond St., London, W.1 Tel.: (01) 491 4121; and at Liverpool—a part of the TRANSCAR group of companies, Europe's leading car shipping specialists; fully comprehensive service and low prices. Write or call now for brochure and quotation.

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings. JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp. Tel.: 31 42 39. Office for Germany, Tel.: 8611-448071.

TO SHIP YOUR CAR from London at economical rates, regular sailings to U.S.A. Clarkenwell Car Exports Ltd. — 01-251 4979.

TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e) Tel.: 500-42-84 Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 33-99-85

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L

WHY GO SECOND CLASS WITH AMATEURS? GO FIRST CLASS WITH PROFESSIONALS.

GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES
Frankfurt, 0611-392-325
Munich. 089-8111069

FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A., 33 Bd. Henri-IV, Paris
Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16. 272.30.58. 887.57.40.

GREECE:
th. g. baxevanides & son Ltd.
The largest, best equipped and reliable moving Company, 44 Syngrou Ave., Athens. Tel.: 9239483/4. Telex: 9470 Baxe Gr.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP WORLDWIDE movings, 22 Rue de Trévise, Paris-9e. Tel.: 824.75.46, Mr Cadet.

PANALPINA, 10 Rue Pergolèse, 75116 Paris Tel.: 500-42-84 LE HAVRE. Tel.: (35) 42-53-11.

FOR SALE & WANTED

IDEAL X-MAS PRESENTS: Pichwais, traditional Indian paintings on cotton & pure silk in various sizes, direct import from India. Available Paris 16th at prices well below boutique prices. Call: Paris, 727.01.92, to view.

UNUSUAL XMAS GIFT, original Art Nouveau & Art Déco posters. Tel.: Paris, 734-10-18.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

GERMANY

NOERDLINGEN—Hotel Sonne.Room with bath, w.c. Top-class cuisine. Tel.: 09081-5067.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CHARTER A BAREBOAT SAILER. Top quality large fleet from specialists: Hellenic Yacht Operations, A. Themistocleous 36, Piraeus, Greece. Tlx: 2134 TXBK.

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet. VALEF A. Themistocleous 22c Piraeus. T.: 45 29 571. Tx.: 212 000

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below

I.S.T.C.
41 Bld. Bischoffsheim, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: (02) 218.45.50 Schirmerstr. 17, 4000 Dusseldorf Germany. Tel.: (0211) 35.06.16.

GUARANTEED CHARTERS
C.F.S. INTERNATIONAL
Damrak 37, Amsterdam. T.: 224414.

TRAVELAIR INTERNATIONAL. Low Cost long distance, multi-destination travel specialist Travelair 40 Gt. Marlborough Street, London, W1V 1DA. Tel.: 01-437 7505 also 109 BD. Tx.: 268332. Late bookings welcome to most destinations.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE: ACGIS (recommended by embassies,) Since 1969, 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e. Tel.: 523.02.15/533.02.16, afternoons.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

NEW YORK ROUND-TRIP Xmas flight Fr. 1,450. Contact: L.T.S 116 bis Ch.-Elysées, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225.12.39 or 359.59.12, office 434

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202 Sint Jacobsstraat 42. Amsterdam

ESCORTS/GUIDES

CHELSEA CONTACT
When in London call Chelsea for the most beautiful escorts and guides. Tel.: 01-584-6744/7980.

ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
For well educated and attractive guides. Amsterdam, tel.: 247731; telex: 17178

FUN-SEEKING AND MONEY to burn. Exciting, attractive guides for a great time night and day in and about town. Phone to: LONDON CONTACT 01-482 4000

WHEN IN LONDON call Chelsea Girl Escorts for the prettiest and friendliest girls in town. Phone: 01-584 6513/2749.

NO USE IN SITTING ALONE IN your room, come see Paris with an exciting "COSMO" escort. Tel.: 976.87.65. 24-hr service

FOR A PLEASANTLY MEMORABLE time in town, very attractive guides and escorts. International Guides (London) 589-7136.

GUIDES TO THE HIDDEN AND exciting Parisian parties and night-life Paris: 531.49.72.

FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS. Call: 720.73.88.

ESCORTS/GUIDES

VISITING LONDON all exclusive Escort Lady 01-482 8471

FRIENDLY BILINGUAL GUIDES in Paris Paris Escort 757.69 51

MISS ESCORT ATTRACTIVE guides in Paris. Call: 780.43 14

ELITE ESCORTS IN PARIS. Tel.: 542.43.04

LONDON-ESCORTS, exclusive, very discreet. Tel.: U.K., 01-482 7748

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

American Advisory Service
Housing Problems? 602.40.40

AT HOME IN PARIS
Furnished and unfurnished apartments for rent.
PARIS PROMO, 18 R. du Cardinal-Lemoine, 75005 Paris. T.: 325.28.77.

8th, ETOILE
Luxury 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, carpeted, very well furnished. Fr. 4,000. Tel.: 526-11-24.

CHAMP-DE-MARS: Superb apartment, high floor, sun, view, living + dining, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, all comfort. Fr. 5,000, charges included. Tel.: 265-51-45, 265-56-65.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE
265-67-79.

16th, RESIDENCE ST.-DIDIER: Never lived in, luxurious furnished & decorated, entrance, living & large room, calm, 7th floor, garage, cellar. No agent. Tel.: 525-89-59 or 256-31-45.

NEUILLY, VIEW ON BOIS: Exceptional, salon, double reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 7,000. Tel.: 224-00-38.

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon. 260.38.89 Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rate.

16th, NEAR BOIS, Rue d'Aguesseau: Luxurious apartment, living, dining, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths. Price: Fr. 7,000 + charges. Telephone: 265-51-45, 265-56-65.

ILE ST.-LOUIS: Duplex on Seine, facing south, sumptuously furnished, reception + 2 suites, high price. Tel.: 329-70-03 or 745-26-87.

4th, NEAR ILE ST.-LOUIS: Very lovely 2 rooms, furnished duplex, exposed beams, telephone. Price: Fr. 2,200 net. Available 1-78. Tel.: Paris, 734-23-97.

16th: New, 6th floor, nicely furnished, living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, shower. Fr. 3,800 net. Call: 525-32-82.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT: Living, bedroom, bath, kitchen, phone, from February 1st to Dec. 1st. Call (meal hours): 326-69-79.

AVAILABLE NOW TILL JUNE 1st. Luxury flat. Tel.: Paris, 329.38.83

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Mo WAGRAM: Very luxurious 5 rooms, 150 sq.m., new, on garden, sun. Fr. 6,000 net. Tel.: 260-80-45.

16th, Mo DAUPHINE: Large studio, all comfort. Fr. 1,500 + charges. Tel.: 265-51-45, 265-56-65.

7th: MAGNIFICENT 4 ROOMS, kitchen, bath, W.C., telephone. Fr. 3,500 net. Tel.: Paris, 285.11.70.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

MONCEAU
(View on park)
330 sq.m., 3 receptions + 5 bedrooms + 3 baths + 2 maids' rooms + 2 parkings.
GEORGE-V - 723.30.00 720.52.52.

MONTAIGNE
(In "Hôtel Particulier")
DUPLEX: 250 sq.m. 2 receptions + 4 bedrooms + 2 baths, newly redone: Fr. 6,000 + charges.
GEORGE-V - 723.30.00 - 720.52.52.

CHAMP-DE-MARS
(View on gardens)
300 sq.m., 3 receptions + 4 bedrooms + 3 baths, etc.
GEORGE-V - 723.30.00 720.52.52.

ST.-CLOUD. 225-47-80. 5 pièces standing, garage. Téléphone. 3,000 Fr. net.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

NEUILLY

DUPLEX: 270 sq.m., facing Bois, 6th floor: 2 receptions + 3 bedrooms + 3 baths + 2 dressing rooms + utility. 7th floor: 1 room + 200 sq.m. TERRACE + real SWIMMING POOL + 2 studios + 2 parkings + 2 cellars.
GEORGE-V - 723.30.00 - 720.52.52

MONCEAU

Rue de Phalsbourg: Very high-class building, hall, entrance, large living, reception, 1 dining room, 3 bedrooms, 1 bath, 1 shower, 2 WC, 1 large equipped kitchen, laundry room, 2 maids' rooms. Fr. 7,000 per month + charges. S.P.G. Tel.: 265.85.49.

ON AVE. GABRIEL: Nice building, LARGE 2 ROOMS, COMFORT. Tel.: 266-92-15.

PORTE DAUPHINE: 140 sq.m., double living, 2 bedrooms, baths, equipped kitchen, phone, carpet, new building, high class. 16th, Bld. Murat, 70 sq.m. living, double, bedroom, bath, phone, kitchen, all comfort. 073.98.15.

AVENUE HOCHE: High class building apartment 540 sq.m. Luxurious receptions, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths. 265.32.98/77.90.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses—Consult the Specialists, Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 629 8811

ASCOT PROPERTIES for your luxury flat in London. Telephone: 01-486-1161.

SWITZERLAND

ZERMATT: Private penthouse, sleeps 5, south balcony over Matterhorn. S.Fr. 110/day. Box 3,457, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London WC2, or tel.: London, 493 2492.

ZERMATT: Very luxurious chalet, 6 double rooms with baths, February or March, servants Write: Box 30,448, Herald Tribune, Paris

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

Mo MUETTE: Freestone building, standing, high floor, angle apartment, good floor plan, 3 receptions, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, 3 maids' rooms. Visit: Wednesday from 3 to 7 p.m., 1 Rue MARIETTA MARTIN or Telephone: 551-68-39, morning.

PRESTIGIOUS MARAIS

In agreeable environment, very elegant studio, kitchen, equipped, bath, 36 sq.m. Tel.: PASTEYER, 266.35.84, mornings.

PRESTIGIOUS MARAIS

In restored 17th-century townhouse, modern lift, 150 sq.m. apartment, large living with view on gardens of neighboring townhouses + 3 rooms, 2 baths. URGENT. Tel.: PASTEYER, 266-35-84, mornings.

ROND-POINT CHAMPS-ELYSEES:

Exceptional, 4th & top floor, private staircase, living + bedroom + study, kitchen, bath, 80 sq.m. + terrace 60 sq.m., private or commercial use Fr. 750,000. Tel.: 704-40-40.

ILE SAINT-LOUIS, Quai de Béthune: 170 sq.m., on the Seine, suitable for ambassador, ceilings, balcony, staircase. "Classé" by "Beaux-Arts." Complete remodeling required, exceptional prestige apartment, equivalent U.S. $500,000. Agerec: 651-65-10.

PLACE CLICHY (near) direct by owner, in high class building luxurious duplex, 220 sq.m., 6-7th floors, triple living, 6 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, 2 baths. Price: Fr. 1,300,000. Call: 522.37.96.

6th: Rare opportunity in Latin Quarter. Superb 180 sq.m., duplex in 18th century building. Very quiet overlooking small garden, beams, 5 rooms, 2 baths, 2 kitchens. Paris, 326.96.39.

NEUILLY INKERMANN: Triple reception + 4 bedrooms, 5th floor high class, impeccable condition, mornings: 578.93.93.

ILE ST. LOUIS: Duplex, 75 sq.m., fireplace, loggia, interesting price. Tel.: 720.87.51.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr McKim White Bankgasse-8, Rm 215. Vienna 1. (Tel.: 6384-06.)

BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty. 23 Ave de la Toison-d'Or Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.57.40.)

BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Mrs Susan McBryde, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009)

GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact Miss I. Oettinger, I.H.T Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43 Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)

GREECE: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26 Athens. (Tel.: 3618397.)

IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12 Bastami Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15. Iran Tel.: 232908.

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37.)

LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) POB 11-688 Beirut. Hamra Tel.: 340044. Sursock. tel.: 335252.

MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Siegel. 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca (Tel.: 27.36.83 or 22.00.98.)

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Te[...] Ing. Hobbemastraat 2[...] Amsterdam 1007. Te[l.] 020-76 86 66 / 76 86 67 Tele[x] 13133.

PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambo[...] 32 Rua das Janelas Verd[es] Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 662544.)

SOUTH AFRICA: Mr Char[les] H. Smith, 701 Pan Afri[ca] House, 77 Trove St. Jo[han]nesburg 2001. South Afr[ica] (Tel.: 230717. Telex: 8 40[...]

SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff [Sar]miento. Pedro Texeira [...] Iberia Mart 1 Office [...] Madrid 20, Spain. T[el.:] 455-21-00. Tlx: 23357 MAR[T] 23354 MART E

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Mars[...] Walter and Guy Van Thu[...] Ave. des Deserts 21, [...] Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: [...] 28.30.91.

U.S.A.: Mr. John Quig[...] International Herald Trib[une] 444 Madison Ave., New Y[ork]

FRANCE & OTHER COUN[TRIES]: 181 Ave. Charles[-de-]Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-s.-Se[ine] (Tel.: 747.12.65. Tlx.: 612[...]

* Classified Ad[s]
* Subscriptions
* Renewals

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

ST. NOM LA BRETECHE: High class, 2,870 sq.m. surrounded by hedges, large living, 4 bedrooms, play room, 2 baths, calm; garage for 2 cars. Revillon, Tel.: 460.75.75.

FRENCH PROVINCES

DAMVILLE (EURE): New high-class estate, antique decoration, thatched roof, large reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, recreation room with bar & billiards, large garage. 4 hectares wooded land caretaker's house. Tel.: 525-46-05.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CANADA

MONTREAL: High rise and buildings. Write: Box [...] Herald Tribune, Paris. 514-341-5962 or 279-7070.

U.S.A.

NEW MEXICO: 40 ACRE[S] hold: $20,000 easy terms, [in]terest by owner. 2 Ediso[n] London, N8 8AE. Tel.: 01 [...] Also Las Vegas, Nev. 702-736-0800.

TURN TO PAGE 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFI[ED]

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in tomorrow's I.H.T. It will be read by 172,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Mideast. Just telex us the text (telex: Paris 612832 before 11:00 a.m. and your ad will run the next day. We will bill you at U.S. $5.50 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN GERMANY

we are "At Your Service"
- Complete office services at prestige address.
- Your address, phone and telex number on your letterhead.
- Mail—messages—orders taken and forwarded.
- Secretarial services. Official translations.
- Business, banking and sales promotion contacts.
- U.S. Income Tax.
- Office space—daily or monthly.

Lairco Business Services GmbH.
6 Frankfurt/Main.
Holzhausenstr. 25.
Tel.: 59.57.70.
Telex: 413822.

PRESTIGE NEW YORK CITY ADDRESS. Secretarial Service provides office address, telephone number, mail and message forwarding. $150 semi-annually. Contact: Virginia Grant, 162 West 56th Street, Room 502, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

YOUR GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, office address for mailbox, telephone, telex facilities and handling. ATLANTIC OFFICE SERVICES. 5 R. du Vieux-Collège, 1204 Geneva. Tel.: 022/27 40 99.

LONDON—LUXURIOUS SERVICED offices or just reliable prestige business address, phone answering, telex, etc., services. ADFONE Business Services (est. 1963), 150 Regent Street, London W1. Tel.: 01 439 6288. Telex: 261426.

PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysées. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding, $25/month; telephone, telex, meeting rooms, 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e. Tel.: 359.47.04.

PARIS: Mail, telephone, telex services, office and secretaries. C.I.I.P., 196 Bld. Péreire. Tel.: 754-23-19. Telex: 660 261.

EURO CENTER AMSTERDAM. Full service Keizersgracht 99. Tel.: (020) 265749. Telex: 16183.

LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/TELEX. Execsuites, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W.1. Tel.: 439 7094.

OFFICES TO LET

PARIS, AVENUE MONTAIGNE: Very high class rent fitted offices, 130 sq.m. Write: Ronteix, 78690 Les Essarts Le Roi.

BUSINESS SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL TRADERS AND INVESTORS of all countries can profit from a Panama company based in Europe. From $825. Monex, Suite 22A, 175 Piccadilly, London, W1. Tel.: 01-491 4559.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BETTER RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT?
TALK TO DUNN & HARGITT

Dunn & Hargitt have a proven record of success in Commodity investments.
Average past return: +40.3% p.a. (lowest: +9.1% p.a.; highest: +88.9% p.a.).
With a minimum participation of $20,000, you can share in these profit opportunities.
Write for details to:
Dunn & Hargitt Research S.A.
Dept. 21 A, Bte 6.
18 Rue Jacques-Jordaens.
1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel.: 02/640.32.80.
Available only to residents of countries where not restricted.
(Restricted in Belgium and U.S.A.).

REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES
HOUSTON TEXAS, U.S.A.
Unlimited opportunities in office buildings, apartments, farm & ranch land. Good cash flow & tax benefits. Complete real estate counseling.
Sue Woods:
ROYALTON REALTY,
6817 FM 1960 West,
Houston, Texas 77069.
Tel.: 713-440-7670.
Telex: Harwood, 77-4193.

ACQUISITION-MINDED IN U.S.?
Experienced U.S. specialist available as consultant to help your corporate development or individual investment program. Highest references. Excellent contacts. In Paris, Dec. 17-26. Laurence E. Levine, President, Investment Research Associates, c/o France Services, 577.56.66, 5 Rue Humblot, 75015 Paris. France.

AUSTRIAN SMALL LOAN COMPANY offers interesting investment possibilities. A-1010 Wien, Wipplingerstrasse 31. Tel.: (0222) 63 87 37. Telex: 07 6884.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

International manufacturer of audio accessories wishes to contact sales representatives in order to establish exclusive sales territories. Our products are record and cassette care accessories, as well as C-60 and C-90 cassettes. We are currently supplying many large European accounts. Senior company executive will visit Europe in mid-January 1978. Personal interviews will be arranged for interested representatives with parallel lines.

INTER-CASSETTE Ltd.,
8 Staffen Square,
Rutherford, New Jersey 07070.
Telex: 133 535.

RECORDING STUDIO
Leading independent recording studio and production company mid-Manhattan location. Annual volume low, mid-seven figures. Principals only.
Call: (914) 425-2947.

MEDICAL ACQUISITIONS
New York Stock Exchange Corporation seeks to acquire companies in the Medical & Health Care related fields. Prefer companies manufacturing proprietary products. Box 12,520, Herald Tribune, Paris.

TAX HAVEN I.O.M. - COMPANIES FROM £99
Incorporation in Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Liberia, Panama, all major countries and offshore areas. Efficient personal service
SELECT COMPANY FORMATION
1, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, via U.K.
Tel.: DOUGLAS (0624)23718.
Telex: 628554 WWDOGS.

SMALL BUSINESSES FOR SALE or part thereof or share in the management participation in California, travel agency, mineral water bottling plant. Restaurant, garage, from U.S. $50,000 upwards. Box 50,441, Herald Tribune, Paris.

DAIRY COWS AND GRAIN FARM LEASE BACK. 14% Earnings Guaranteed. Small Investment needed in Dairy Cows and Grain Farms. Write: Western Mo. Farm Investment Co., P.O. Box 594, Warrensburg, Mo. 64093.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMMODITY INVESTMENTS

Our clients are earning 25%-30% per year plus capital growth. Are You?
Agent enquiries invited
WORLD COMMODITIES,
c/o InterFinance,
307 Fifth Ave., Suite 307,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITY! Successful American publication for executives, used to get prospects and cement the goodwill of regular customers, is looking for European franchises who are interested in translating into their country's language. For full particulars and sample copies write to: The Dartnell Corporation, 4660 Ravenswood Ave. Chicago, Illinois, 60640, U.S.A.

PUBLIC OIL COMPANY, OTC, small, profitable, desires financial connection for U.S. energy investments. Objective: Growth. Box 12,521, Herald Tribune, Paris

EXPERIENCED Sundries/General merchandise exporter likes to make link with interested importers for trade venture. For details write to G.P.O. Box 9,020, Hong Kong.

SCOTCH WHISKY COMPANY will buy all types of scotch whisky in bulk from investors. Write for valuation today. "Best prices paid." Box 3,459, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London. WC2.

UNLIMITED FUNDS, $100,000 up, any purpose. Also, Far-East joint ventures export marketing. Box 12,553, Herald Trib., Paris

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

CAPITAL AVAILABLE

Funds Available Internationally For All Viable Projects $300,000 Minimum.
VENTURE
CAPITAL CONSULTANTS
15300 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 500A Sherman Oaks, California 91403. U.S.A. (213) 789-0422.
Telex: 651355 VENCAP LSA.

PRIVATE AND INSTITUTIONAL mortgage funds required on well secured residential and commercial properties, yields 10% to 14%. Honorable and confidential service. Edwards Adlys Financial Services Limited, 649 King St., E. Cambridge (P.), Ontario, Canada. Tel.: 1-519-6538290.



